Totaltance

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Major H. von Dach Bern

Swiss Army
Guide To
Guerrilla
Warfare And
Underground
Operations

Introduction by Col. Wendell Fertig, U.S.A.-Ret.

Edited by Capt. R. K. Brown, USAR

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TOTAL RESISTANCE

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Resistance to the Last

Let us assume the following: Switzerland has become a battle-field. Superior enemy forces have invaded the country. Here and there our troops have been overrun. However, many have succeeded in evading the enemy. They are still in possession of their weapons and equipment. They want to fight, resist to the last. But how?

Or: The enemy has occupied a city. The population is under his rule. What does the worker, the employee, the self-employed do in such a case? What does the teacher, the newspaper editor, the doctor, the state employee do? What about housewives, railroad employees, postal employees, and policemen?

What do the soldiers do? What do the civilians do?

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Will some throw away their weapons since they believe continued resistance is futile?

Will others wait for the future, placing their faith in God, or will they cooperate with the enemy?

So many questions but where are the answers?

One thing is certain. The enemy will show no mercy. The enemy will snuff out one life, dozens, hundreds or thousands without any qualms if this would further his aims. The captured soldier will face deportation, forced labor or death. But so will the worker, the employee, the self-employed, and the housewife

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The enemy will not make any distinction between soldiers and civilians. Experiences of the recent past have proved that annihilation of the conquered may be expected sooner or later. Sometimes, this process is only delayed.

The officer, the noncommissioned officer, the teacher, the editor—each individual who, at one time or another, has made any derogatory remarks about the ideology of the enemy, who, before the war, stood up for democracy and liberty and vocally opposed dictatorship and despotism—all these will lead the deportation and liquidation list. This we must understand!

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What then must be done when the enemy is in the country? What has to be done in view of the certainty that danger and death will threaten each citizen, male or female, regardless of whether he wants to play an active or passive role?

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We believe it is better to resist until the last. We believe that every Swiss woman or man must resist. We believe that the enemy cannot be allowed to feel at ease for even one minute in the conquered territory. We believe that we have to inflict damage upon him, fight him wherever and whenever we have the opportunity! By speaking this way we have clearly and explicitly indicated the purpose of this book.

In case of war, resistance will come primarily through the Army. It is our duty to make-sure with our might that the Army is and remains ready for war. We want this point understood very clearly.

However, we want to show our people a way to resist in case parts of the Army are dispersed, split up or encircled. This is in case prisoners succeed in escaping or portions of the civilian population fall under enemy rule. We want to demonstrate that in the worst situation resistance is not in vain, but that it is a primary duty.

We feel this book will make this resistance effective, that it will prevent bloodshed and loss of life because of lack of necessary knowhow and ability.

Perhaps one might say that it is wrong and unwise to discuss these things publicly, to write about them and to inform a potential enemy of what we intend to do should he attack us. We do not believe in this concept. On the contrary, we believe that, because of our openly demonstrated will to resist to the last, the enemy will have one more factor to consider when evaluating the 'pros' and 'cons' of a planned "Operation Switzerland."

We publish this book with this in mind and hope that it will

find thousands of readers.

The Central Committee of the

Swiss Noncommissioned Officers Association

INTRODUCTION BY WENDELL W. FERTIG, COLONEL USA-RET.

(Colonal Fertig organized and commanded the Philippine-American guerrilla forces on Mindanao after the fall of the Philippines. During three years of Japaness occupation he developed them into a highly trained and effective force of some \$5,000. His efforts did much to pase the way for the return of the American forces to Mindanao in 1945. After the way, Fertig served as Consultant for Guerrilla and Monetary Affairs to U.S. High Commissioner McNutt. In 1951 he was assigned to the Special Forces Division, Office of Psychological Warfare at the Pentagon where he played an important role in establishing the Special Forces Center at Fort Bragg, N.C. In 1953, he spent several months studying counter at Fort Bragg, N.C. In 1953, he spent several months studying counter in Indo-China and with General Templar's forces in Malaya. Col. Fertig retired in 1956 but has continued as a consultant in guerrilla wafare and counterinsurgency for the government and has lectured on said subjects at the Air University and the Air Force Academy. Recently Colonel Fertig joined Panther Publication's Advisory Board as a consultant.)

To comment on this book is difficult unless it is considered as a text book or Field Manual devoted to the specialized problems of Civilian Resistance and their solution. The illustrations are superb and the text explicit. It is a how-to-do-it manual in a field that has been long neglected; i.e. what courses of action are open to civilians who reside in an area occupied by a foreign aggressor. In case of enemy occupation, it is generally assumed that the civilians will resist. How such resistance is to be implimented or sustained is left up to the individual who is usually at a complete loss as to what to do. With the publication of TOTAL RESISTANCE this is no longer the case as this book spells out the when, where and how of developing and organizing guerrilla bands, a civilian resistance movement and an underground.

Specific comments seem to be in order as there is no sustained story to review. The first of these comments touches a place dear to my heart. Among all the famous resistance efforts tabulated the guerrilla warfare in the Philippines goes unmentioned. Yet this was a resistance that sprang from the people and was carried on for five months behind the Japanese lines before receiving recognition or help from the Allies. From this experience came the basis for the concept and policy of the U.S. Special Forces.

A resistance that can be organized and sustained early in the occupation has the best chance of surviving. It must be organized before the enemy can institute the block control system in cities, and while some unrestricted movement is possible in the country areas. Further it must be remembered that the most successful guerrilla movements have always been based on areas that are isolated by terrain, poor roads and bad weather. Operations within a city are difficult. The Warsaw uprising was an exception and this was possible because of ghetto conditions that will not be found in other cities. Even there, the real effectiveness of the uprising was destroyed when it was tricked into premature attacks on the Germans, while the Russians awaited the mutual destruction of both adversaries.

Secrecy is imperative. It is almost impossible to maintain but often can be better achieved through the use of misleading rumors than through tight security. To provide the enemy with several stories, all of which require interpretation and decision, will often provide the time needed to carry out an operation.

In my command in the Philippines, I found that the only way to break out of an ambush action was to provide indigenous personnel with limited ammunition. A guerrilla with an empty rifle will retreat readily, while one with an adequate supply of ammunition will stay too long and risk capture.

Medicines are frequently the best means of financing any type of resistance. The individual items are easily carried. As an example, thirty atabrine tablets would take a courier further than thirty thousand Japanese occupation pesos, and with much less risk of discovery.

In preparation for issuing currency of your own, the adequate supply of paper and ink are very important. The enemy will attempt to control the supplies of these items, thus negating any possibility of providing an alternate system of currency.

One need that is most important and which is mentioned but not stressed, is the need of an organization within the Prisoner of War or Concentration Camps. The basic organization should be provided before the surrender takes place. The lack of this planning was responsible for uncounted deaths in POW camps in the Philippines. Divide and rule by the enemy lead to the break down of all command authority and the prisoners were at the mercy of the Japanese guards. In Singapore, the Australian troops entered the POW camp with a table of organization and command. They were able to present a united front toward their captors and fared better than the American POW's who did not have such an organization.

These comments do not lessen the impact of this fine manual which is the first ever published that not only describes the practices

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of the Communists but offers methods for opposing their oppressive rule. It is interesting to note that the Swiss Noncommissioned Officers Association is able to point where the dangers lay and how they may be met.

In all of this, it is well to repeat six basic principles which must

In all of this, it is well to repeat six basic principles which must be present if such a resistance is to succeed and eventual victory be achieved. These are:

- A loyal people who will support the effort at great risk to themselves.
- Favorable terrain, and organization to fit particular terrain needs. A possible safe haven.
- A source of adequate finances.
- . Good communications (radio, telephone, etc.)
- An adequate supply of food to support the units.
- Support from an outside power (most important).

The final paragraphs of the book bear repeating here. "If two enemies fight each other to the last—and this is always the case where an ideology is involved (religion is part of it) guerrilla warfare and civilian resistance will inevitably break out in the final phase. "The military expert who undervalues or even disregards guerrilla warfare makes a mistake since he does not take into consideration

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"The last, and admittedly, most cruel battle will be fought by civilians. It will be conducted under the fear of deportation, of execution, and concentration camps.

"We must and will win this battle since each Swiss male and female in particular believe in the innermost part of their hearts—even if they are too shy and sober in everyday life to admit or even speak about it—in the old, and yet very up-to-date saying:

Death rather than slavery!"

Wendell W. Fertig Colonel USA - Ret.

Introduction

The author is fully aware of the fact that he has touched upon a difficult and unpleasant subject. Nevertheless, in the age of total warfare where not only material but also ideological factors are at stake, it is imperative to discuss these problems.

It may be assumed that in case of a war, large areas—if not all—of our territory will be temporarily lost to the enemy. The Army may be largely neutralized even though sizeable units should continue to fight for an extended period in the Alpine regions.

However, the majority of the soldiers as well as the masses of the civilian populace will survive the campaign. Now comes the question—should these survivors become loyal subjects of the new rulers, waiting for salvation and liberation from the outside, or should the fight be continued in a new manner with all available means?

It may be assumed that with the well known love for freedom of the population on the one hand and the proven ruthlessness of the potential enemy on the other, clashes between the occupation forces and the conquered will sooner or later become inevitable. Thus it may not be entirely useless to write about the atmosphere, tactics and techniques of guerrilla warfare as far as these can be reconstructed from the experiences of past wars from the Spanish guerrillas fighting against Napoleon to the French Maquis of World War II.

The Author

The Most Important Guerrilla Actions of the Past and the Present

Guerrilla operations in Central Germany against Napoleon (raid-The uprising in Tyrol against Napoleon The Spanish guerrillas fighting against Napoleon The actions in the Vendée during the French revolution ing parties)

Guerrilla operations during the Franco-Prussian War of 1870/71 Greek liberation operations against the Turks Austrian "Pacification operations" in Bosnia

Activities of Belgian insurgents of 1914

Serbian insurgent operations during World War German Army cavalry raids behind French lines during 1914

Lawrence's desert operations against the Turks during World

Activities of resistance fighters in the occupied Ruhr area after World War I (Schlageter)

Anti-bolshevist operations in the Baltic countries after World

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The civil riots (actions of the corps of volunteers) in Germany after World War I

"White" and "Red" partisan actions during the Russian revolution (especially the campaigns in Siberia: Koltchak)

Bush war in the Gran-Chaco

Abyssinian guerrilla operations during the Italian-Abyssinian

Communist Chinese guerrilla operations against the central Republic guerrilla operations during the Spanish Civil War government and against the Japanese

Czech exile organization operations during the Second World

Activities of the French resistance movement during World the Guerrillas and Partisans) War II (Maquis, uprising of the Interior French Forces and

> Operations of the Dutch, Belgian and Norwegian resistance movements during World War II

Soviet and Yugoslav partisan operations during World War II Activities of the Polish underground movement during the Second World War (Warsaw uprising led by General Bor)

British guerrilla operations behind Japanese lines

The start of Werwolf operations in Germany Italian partisan operations against the Germans and Neo-Fascists

Communist ELAS-insurrections in Greece after the Second World

Operations of the Algerian and Tunisian resistance movement Operations of the illegal Irish Republican Army against the French

Anti-Communist revolution in Hungary Resistance movement against the British in Malaya Mau-Mau operations in Kenya against the British Anti-Communist riots in East Berlin Vietminh operations against the French (especially during the North Korean partisan actions against United Nations troops initial stage)

EOK-Movement on Cyprus. Anti-Communist riots in Poland

Organization and Conduct of Guerrilla Warfare

I. Purpose of Guerrilla Warfare

A. General

The purpose of guerrilla warfare is to continue resistance in those parts of the country occupied by the enemy, or to continue the fight after the defeat of the regular army.

Guerrilla detachments cause fear and confusion behind enemy lines; force the enemy to initiate complicated security measures thus wasting his strength; and inflicts losses on both personnel and material.

The entire occupied territory must be pushed into a state of constant unrest so that no invader may move about alone and unarmed.

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Service and occupation troops of the enemy will have to take on extra security measures in addition to their numerous other tasks.

The final phase will be a general, open insurrection whose aim will be to force the enemy from the country.

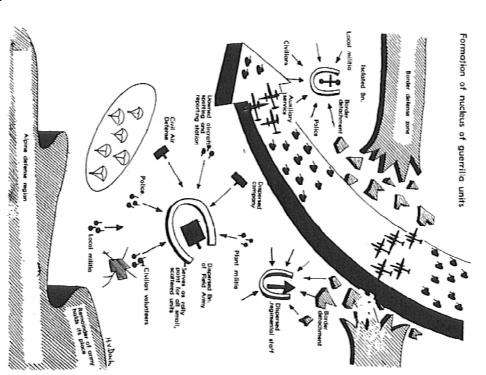
- Specific targets:
- 1. Transportation routes (roads and railroad lines)
- Communications net (telephone lines above and below ground, telephone and radio stations)
- . Power net
- Vital industrial plants
- Repair shops and depots
- Headquarters
- . Transportation convoys
- 8. Couriers, messengers and liaison officers
- Characteristics of Guerrilla Warfare

Opposing forces during conventional war are supplied by the factories, warehouses and supply depots; guerrilla units, however, live on the war.

Every guerrilla warfare unit commander has an incomparably larger amount of independence and freedom of action than he would have on the same level of command during a conventional war.

1. Formation of Guerrilla Units

Guerrilla units require a nucleus of experienced troops which will serve as instructors and leaders. The enemy tactics of "leaping over" the front by air mobile units or "over-running" the front by armored units will undoubtedly leave many Swiss army units intact. These, in turn, will provide us with a nucleus of trained, experienced fighters for guerrilla units.



In our army, the majority of the participants in guerrilla warfare will consist of scattered portions of the army or of auxiliary services. It is imperative to bring them together as well as to recruit needed specialists from the civilian population.

Dispersed Batallion or Regimental staffs will rally stragglers as well as combat troops, local militia, auxiliary services, Civil Air Defense personnel, police, and civilian volunteers.

Where no staff personnel are present, alert officers of NCO's will assume command and create an organization.

Higher headquarters—in case such a headquarters still exists and maintains communications—can only issue "general directives" or "operational instructions."

Guerrilla warfare can never be waged near front lines—only on secondary fronts.

Without the support of the civilian population, guerrilla warfare will fail in the long run.

Guerrilla operations will not be initiated near the front lines since the enemy will always be stronger there and the civilian population will be less willing to support GW operations. In addition, enemy regular front line troops normally do not oppress the civilian population. Behind the front, the civilian population, aroused by the terror invoked by political and police organizations which follow the front line troops, will become willing to engage in and support guerrilla operations.

The enemy will hardly commit his strongest fighting units for security and occupation duties or against initial guerrilla operations. Rather, he will utilize second-rate troops which will partially compensate for your weaknesses.

You must distinguish between:

- a. Mobile guerrilla units belonging to the army or composed of army elements;
- ment.

The idea behind guerrilla warfare is to conduct local resistance operations in the entire occupied territory by the civilian resistance movement (especially sabotage and counter-propaganda). At the same time, it is necessary to create certain liberated areas held by mobile guerrilla units. However, these areas are not to be held rigidly. They will be changed continually in accordance with the foremost rule of guerrilla warfare which states that "no terrain is held permanently."

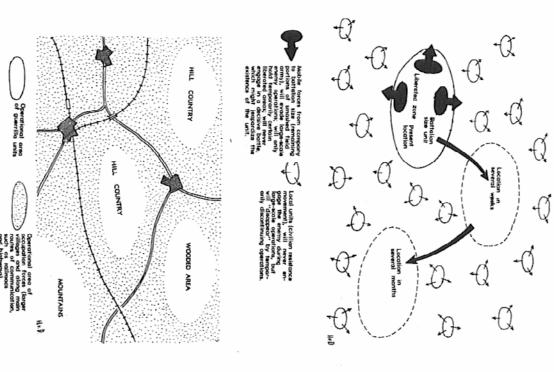
As a rule, liberated areas can only be held for several weeks

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or months, until the enemy has concentrated sufficient troops to initiate large-scale counter-guerrilla operations.

By means of continuous small-scale operations conducted by

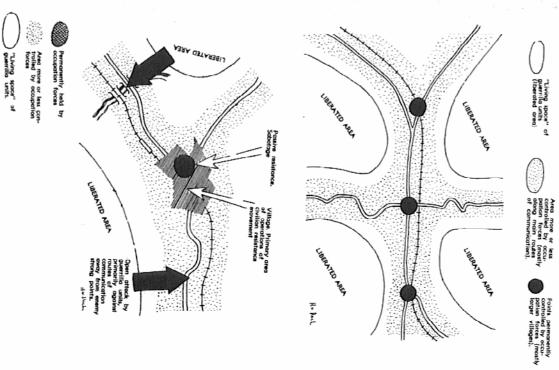
By means of continuous small-scale operations conducted by local elements of the civilian resistance movement, you will scatter



enemy forces, retain the initiative, and protect the organization and development of the mobile guerrilla units.

If you are in a position to form relatively large guerrilla units.

If you are in a position to form relatively large guerrilla units of approximately battalion size with heavy weapons, the enemy will be unable to occupy firmly the majority of the country, but will



important points, primarily routes of transportation and communicahave to be satisfied with controlling key installations and the most

Devastation wrought by atomic weapons will provide excellent places Ruins in bombed-out cities will also provide good hide-outs

In the areas near its bo Switzerland is surrounde classical partison country Austrian and Italian Alps Following types of cooperation are conceivable: Exchange of intelligence information Temporary evasive movements onto their territory in case of large-scale mopping-up territory in case of large-scale mopping operations
Coordination of attacks, i.e., against road lines (large international routes, i.e. hard, Simplon, etc.)

Strength of Guerrilla Units

strength among guerrilla units. The main problem is to establish a well-balanced ratio of

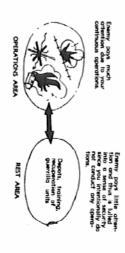
containing a squad or a platoon. He will also form a strong central ly, the guerrilla unit has little freedom of movement. reserve force and install an elaborate net of spies, agents and into control occupied territory by means of small, numerous posts formers. His control net thus becomes relatively efficient; consequent-When only small guerrilla units are operating, the enemy is able

only form a few strong points with reinforced battalions, it will be strong garrisons. As a result, he will have to be satisfied with procan thus be more easily eliminated. The enemy control net becomes and informers will be unable to find any support in these areas and difficult for him to maintain sufficient reserve forces. Also, agents tecting key installations and routes of communication. If he is forced, thin and your freedom of movement increases. however, to withdraw all small posts in the intermediate areas and battalion size with heavy weapons, the enemy will be forced to create However, if you increase guerrilla units from company to

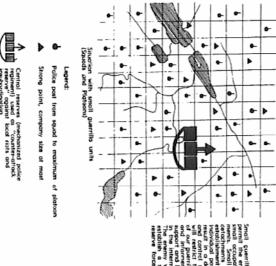
infantry weapons (machine guns, mortars) are most appropriate. superior enemy. Consequently, battalion size units with some heavy and easily succumb to the temptation to operate openly in a conventional manner. If they do so, they will easily be destroyed by the Guerrilla units of regimental size and above are too cumbersome

which are their protection. to become tempted; to forget the basic rules of guerrilla warfare posts successfully (company strong points), yet they are too weak Battalion size units are strong enough to attack larger enemy

unit size will be reduced by dismissing personnel. In summertime, followed when food is in short supply. these personnel will be recalled. The same course of action will be From late fall to spring, when no bivouac can be established,



Guerrilla worker forces the enemy to commit many personnel as guards.



Central reserves (mechanized police regiment) used as "counter-affack reserve" opainst local riots and insubordination

Etticient agent and informer net

Situat Situation with strong quertilia unit (Detochments and battalions)

3. Replacements for Guerrilla Headquarters

will need a variety of trained personnel. If need be, these personnel In order to wage an effective guerrilla war, headquarter units

can be recruited from the civilian population. employees and power technicians can provide technical advice for Postal, telephone, and telegraph employees as well as railroad

area, the civilian resistance movement and friendly foreign countries guerrilla units and the remainder of the army holding out in a rear sabotage operations. (if our own army headquarters no longer exists). Radio technicians can organize communication nets between

Engineer officers will serve as demolition specialists.

the civilian resistance movement. liaison personnel between guerrilla units and the local populace, and Prominent politicians, newspaper editors, etc., can serve as

controlled presses in cooperation with the civilian resistance move-Editors and other newspaper personnel will operate guerrilla

personnel section at headquarters. A list of the above mentioned technicians will be kept by the

4. Organizational Phase

insufficient personnel. of importance. He will be unable to occupy some areas because of The enemy will leave certain areas unoccupied due to their lack

You have to move into all of these areas.

active until your group is well organized. Assemble small groups of personnel at these places. Remain in-

it is during this initial phase. even in the most critical situations when pursued or even encircled, will your unit be as vulnerable and as in danger of disintegrating as ing phases of organization and initial activation. Never again, not against you during your moment of greatest vulnerability, i.e., dur-You must not provoke the enemy into taking counter measures

actions-arrest of entire clans, deportation, execution of hostages, civilian who joins you is permanently removed from enemy terrorist tion. By the same means, you will later replace personnel losses. Every for by recruiting suitable personnel from among the civilian popula-Shortage of trained personnel or technicians can be compensated

Battalion size

Enemy must withdraw from all small pasts in the intermediate area or they will be easily destroyed by your guerrilla units.

Chief of Future Guerrilla Unit

Population

Find out who is generally reliable. Find out who is willing to help passively, i.e., supply food, provide intelligence information, etc. Find out who is willing to help actively, i.e., laying mines, serving as guides, hiding and caring for the wounded and sick. Find out who is passively supporting the enemy, i.e., followers, profiteers. Determine who actively works with the enemy.

Guerrilla Unit

Organize c o m b at u n its (squads, platoons). Procure ammunition. Procure food. Obtain equipment (clothes, shoes, rucksacks, etc.). Stockpile arms. Train personnel with captured weapons. Convert artillery personnel into mortar personnel. Convert auxiliary personnel, police, civil air defense personnel, members of supply and postal units into make-shift "infantry personnel."

Even with experienced soldiers it is still necessary to implement a short training period. This serves: a. to acquaint leaders with their new personnel; b. to allow personnel to become familiar with one another. Training also familiarizes personnel with the basic tactics and techniques of guerrilla warfare such as march, security, liaison, communications, reconnaissance, techniques of sabotage and demolition; with the use of captured weapons and ammunition such as hand grenades, mines, explosives, etc.

This training will take up to one or two months, depending upon whether you are already being pursued or still organizing unmolested, or whether operations have to be conducted immediately.

The longer the organization phase the greater the chances of success as there will be fewer losses during future engagements. This in turn will increase self-confidence.

Reconnaissance of future targets and systematic observation of the enemy can be carried on concurrently with organization and training.

Members of engineer and demolition units as well as infantry personnel and combat patrol experts will be incorporated into your guerrilla unit. However, since they will only account for a small percentage of your personnel it will be necessary to train other individuals in these fields.

Artillery personnel will be converted into mortar personnel.

Members of light motorized units; tank crews, drivers; pilots, ground personnel; anti-aircraft personnel, air defense personnel; postal and supply personnel; police, local militia, auxiliary service personnel will be utilized as infantry.

Civilian volunteers will be drawn from the following sources:

a. Individuals under draft age—cadets, pathfinders, pre-military trainees, and rifle club members.

trainees, and rifle club members.

b. Individuals who have completed their obligatory military

c. Individuals formerly found unfit for military service or those discharged for medical reasons.

d. Individuals exempted from service who worked for institutions essential to the war effort but which are now under enemy control such as railroad and postal employees, etc.

Recruit amateur radio operators for replacements for operators. If necessary, obtain them through the civilian resistance movement.

Assign chaplains and civilian priests to the medical section. They are well suited as liasion personnel with the population, especially in the country. They can maintain contact with wounded guerrillas whom you have left with the population to be cared for "undercover."

Use armorers, and perhaps, civilian mechanics as instructors on captured weapons. Since they will quickly learn the operation of foreign weapons due to their technical background, they can instruct other personnel in their operation.

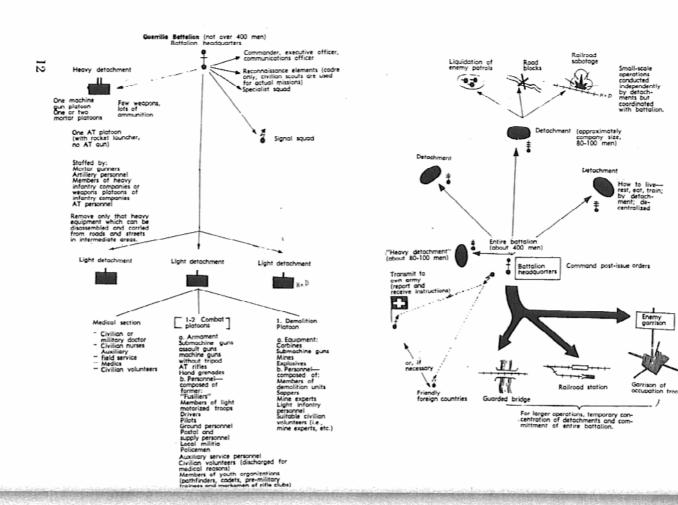
5. Leadership

Select leaders carefully. Guerrilla personnel must respect and accept their leader. Once behind enemy lines, no military policeman, no military court, nor any state power will help the guerrilla leader maintain discipline and fighting spirit. Military rank will then only play a subordinate role.

An individual who leads by "bluff" is not suitable. He may be able to maintain his position in a conventional unit for some time due to the chain of command and discipline, but never in a guerrilla unit.

Only real "troop leaders" who know how to handle people can maintain their position.

The leader must also possess some technical knowledge since during guerrilla warfare it is less important to make great "leader-



as well as mine and demolition techniques. operations with finesse. He should be well versed in small unit tactics ship decisions" than to conduct efficiently some relatively simple

9 Equipment

civilian volunteers, you will lack many items of individual clothing, auxiliary service personnel, local militia, plant militia, police and from shelter halves and suitable shoes to canteens and thermos Since a considerable percentage of your people will consist of

ski suits or jackets, windbreakers, etc. Obtain some sort of "field uniform," i.e., outer clothing, overalls, bottles.

members of the civilian resistance movement. ing said items from the population, from shops in larger towns by mess kit, small cooking stoves, flashlights, rucksacks, etc., can be procured; by stripping these items from each dead enemy, by solicit-Items of personal equipment, such as knife, fork, and spoon,

doorsmen with whom your men are acquainted. Procure tents from civilian sporting goods stores or from out-

Guerrillas dressed in civilian clothes can collect these items, or

have them brought to you by members of the resistance movement. Make preparations for winter as early as possible. These include

2 as overcoats, windbreakers, ski jackets, warm under garments. Trustthe procurement of bla. kets, good shoes, and protective clothing such women can tailor make-shift snow suits made out of bed sheets. Procure two radios per detachment—one for use on a power net

the enemy will soon requisition all radios and accessories from the and one portable set with batteries for reception in lonely regions help of the resistance movement. Secure and hide these early since where no power net is available (mountains, forests). Build up the supply of batteries for your portable radios with

population. are technically skilled and can perform repairs with limited means. Have your "amateur radio operators" operate your radios. They

government. as well as those from friendly foreign countries and your own exile With these radios you will be able to monitor enemy broadcasts

government abroad to communicate with you. They can communicivilian resistance movement with ordinary radios, it will be possible for your own army headquarters in the safe area, and your exile By equipping each guerrilla detachment and each radio of the

guerrilla operations or indicating specific targets which you are to since you will feel less lonely and lost. attack. Furthermore, your morale and ability to resist will increase cate over long distances providing advice and technical guidance for

Supply of Weapons

of your battalion firepower. elements of the regular army. These elements will provide the nucleus machine guns, rocket launchers, mortars-will come from dispersed Crew-served weapons—submachine guns, light machine guns, heavy Usually it will be easier to obtain weapons than ammunition.

submachine guns. rule, be able to bring their individual weapons-pistols, carbines, Auxiliary service personnel, local militia and police will, as a

problem. Below are several ways you may solve this problem: Supplying civilian volunteers with weapons will pose the greatest

a. Collect weapons from poorly policed battlefields. Remove usable weapons from destroyed tanks, fortifications, and downed airplanes.

Remove weapons from the dead enemy.

usable, weapon (rifle 11, carbine 35). c. In practically all Swiss families, you will find an older, but

risk of execution if the enemy finds they have concealed them. The owners will donate their weapons willingly because they run the Collect privately owned weapons of hunters and marksmen.

tions which eventually would have to surrender their weapons to the enemy. e. Requisition weapons from civilian arms shops or police sta-

œ Supply of Ammunition and Explosives

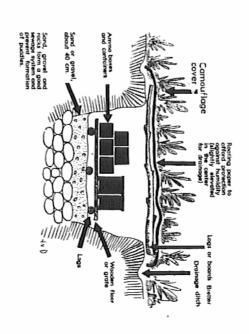
- Basic sources of supply:
- Ammunition which dispersed army units have with them
- Ammunition supplied from hidden caches established according to plan by the retreating army
- 3 Ammunition systematically stripped from each enemy casualty
- <u>4</u> Ammunition collected in raids on enemy transport and depots

- (5) Ammunition collected from poorly policed battlefieldsfrom destroyed tanks, field fortifications, downed planes,
- Explosives retrieved by removal of mines from partially cleared or uncleared mine fields
- Possible sources of supply:
- (1) Sporadic air drops from a rear stronghold
- (2) Systematic air drops from friendly foreign countries

quarries, farmers and lumber jacks. explosives and detonators from civilian construction companies and as hunters, marksmen, police stations, civilian rifle clubs. Requisition Collecting weapons and ammunition from private parties such

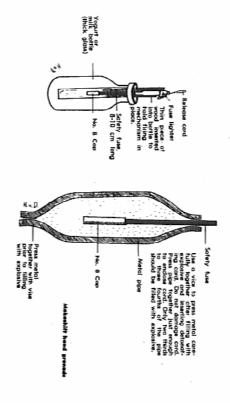
to three air rifles and pistols per detachment. attacking individuals without making noise. If possible, procure two weapons are especially suitable for "special operations," such as Requisition all air rifles and ammunition from farmers. Such

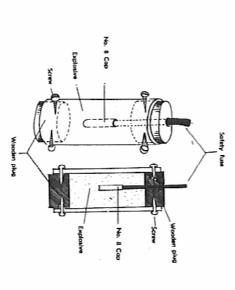
greatest enemy of ammunition; therefore the cache must be carefully will not lie on the ground. constructed. Build a grate using boards and logs, so that the packages Construct a camouflaged ammunition cache. Humidity is the



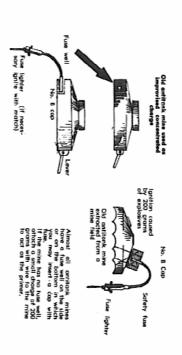
Leave an interval of about the width of a hand between boxes and containers to afford air circulation. Insert roof lath between rows to provide for air circulation. Air the depot by removing the roofing paper as often as possible.

Homemade Grenades





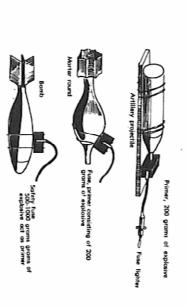
Improvised, concentrated charges can be used to destroy fixed objects (railroad tracks, power line poles, transformers, etc.).



Antitank mines serve as excellent, improvised, concentrated charges. Weight of explosive contained is always three to four kilograms.

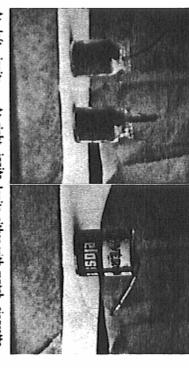
Artillery projectiles, mortar rounds and aerial bombs can be used as improvised, concentrated charges to destroy hard targets.

It is best to attach the projectile to a board with wire. For a primer, use a small charge which is always attached near the detonator of the projectile.



Makeshift hand grenades made of hyogurt glasses (200-300 grams of kexplosive). Effective radius: 4 to 5 1 meters. The glass will not break upon impact except on concrete roads.

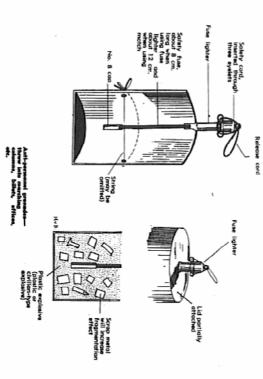
s made of Makeshift charge in can (1 to 1.5 grams of kg of explosive). Effective radius: us: 4 to 5 15 to 20 meters.
not break
concrete



At left, ignite with match or cigarette.

At right, ignite lgnite either with match, cigarette by means of or fuselighter (in photo a fusefuse lighter. lighter is used).

Increase fragmentation effect by adding stones, and pieces of scrap metal or nails.



9. Organization of Maintenance Facilities

Distinguish between repair shops in "liberated areas" and repair shops in "occupied areas." Install make-shift ordinance shops in civilian locksmith shops, blacksmith shops, and garages.

Your maintenance personnel, disguised in civilian clothes, can perform repairs in these shops which cannot be done in the field.

10. Organization of Food Supply

Guerrilla units ordinarily live off the land as well as from material taken from the enemy. Occasionally they establish depots.

In "liberated areas," i.e., in those areas over which guerrilla units have temporary control, food supplies are requisitioned from farmers, mills, shops and perhaps warehouses. It is obvious in such situations that friction may very easily arise between the population and guerrilla units. In this case, the "liaison man" to the population (see replacements for guerrilla headquarters) has to act along with the detachment commander to reduce the possibility of alienating the populace. (See section on "Relationship with population.")

The question of food supply, a difficult one to solve, has considerable bearing upon the tactics of guerrilla units.

As a result, detachments (approximately one company) live alone and battalions are only formed for larger operations. It is easier to feed scattered detachments of 80 to 100 men each off the land than it would be in the case of a 400-man battalion.

If you have high-grade and non-perishable food supplies or have captured those, keep them for the difficult times in winter. High-grade food items are canned milk, chocolate, ovomaltine, crackers, canned items containing lots of oil and fat, smoked meat, bacon and hard sausages. It is advisable to store these items in well hidden depots.

Food supply suggestions: When supplied by the population, be careful not to expose yourself any longer than necessary. In summertime, send out personnel in advance to have the population prepare the food. Then have it picked up by a "pick-up team" and eat in the open as you are safer there than in a village. In wintertime, wait under cover and only come to the houses to eat in a warm place when the food is actually ready. Obviously, these strict security measures can be relaxed—especially in wintertime—when operating in a liberated area.

11. Organization of Medical Service and Procurement of Medical Supplies This will change, however, with a longer war and occupation. An awakened, aroused population can support you in many Initially, the population will be intimidated and without courage.

able persons among the population who will hide and care for them. in a liberated area and often move from one liberated area to another. field hospitals will be impossible, since units are constantly moving Provide only first aid. Take wounded and sick personnel to reli-Doctors and medics with medical supplies and equipment are Do not establish an elaborate medical service. The operation of

the civilian population. indispensable for guerrilla units and must be recruited from among Medical Supplies.

Sources:

- (1) Supplies still in possession of dispersed army units (2) Supplies taken from the enemy
- Procurement—with assistance of the civilian resistance movement-from:

(1) Civilian doctors

Civilian pharmacies and drugstores

- Civilian hospitals Private homes (systematically scrounge small quanti-Aid stations in large industrial plans
- Pharmaceutical industries (surreptitious delivery by
- 12. Relationship with the Population civilian resistance movement)
- The population is your greatest friend. Without their sympathy

and active support you will be unable to exist for extended periods

of time. As a result, you can ill afford to alienate them by brutal be-

than the occupation forces. havior or lack of discipline. Such provacation should never happen. The possibility exists that guerrilla units may become a greater evil If you have to requisition something, do not demand it with a

submachine gun, but appeal to the common goal and patriotism. Do not forget that the laws of the conventional war hardly

apply any more; each old man, each woman and each child can harm you greatly if they want to. For better or worse, you are prac-

unit and after the self-confidence of your people has risen because Only after certain esprit de corps has been established in your

Observe the enemy systematically and continuously Establish an inconspicuous security net for guerrilla units

Passive support:

Procure supplies Hide and care for wounded and sick

Identify collaborators Conceal material and ammunition Serve as guides for guerrilla units

Active support: Supply technicians for guerrilla units Replace wounded and killed personnel

d. Sabotage wire communications Lay mines

locally restricted and have to continue operations according to your directives. Consequently, you must not expose their "cover" for the positions rapidly. Members of the resistance movement, however, are ment, even in liberated areas. Don't forget that you have to change As chief of the guerrilla detachment, you must be extremely cautious in your contact with elements of the civilian resistance moveservers, scouts, and messengers. behalf, you will always find some people willing to help you as ob-Even if the population should act only half-heartedly in your

III. Tactics of Guerrilla Units

liquidated by the enemy after your departure.

sake of temporary advantages, or else they will be captured and

Your First Guerrilla Operations

tension power poles, or laying mines on throughfares. master without any major difficulties such as demolition of high For your first objectives, select simple targets which you can

of a few successful operations, are you in a position to undertake ambushing marching columns, etc. larger operations—operations against railroad stations, bridges;

might mean their deportation and death.

anything," replies to enemy interrogators, even when this attitude pend upon their steady, "I do not know, I have not heard nor seen tically dependent upon the good will of the population. You also de

You will quite necessarily suffer losses and setbacks. However, your unit will have become sufficiently stable in the meantime to be able to withstand reverses without falling apart.

As a leader you must get used to the fact that during guerrilla warfare many more, and sometimes entirely different, psychological factors have to be taken into consideration than in the regular army. Here you were always suported—perhaps without your realizing it—by the ever-present power of the state (laws, courts, police) to maintain discipline.

You thus interrupt or endanger communication between individual enemy detachments.

Ambushes, raids, suprise attacks

"No Man's Land"

You thus gain

Heavy weapons enable you to attack fixed strong points; first small ones, then larger ones.

capture heavy

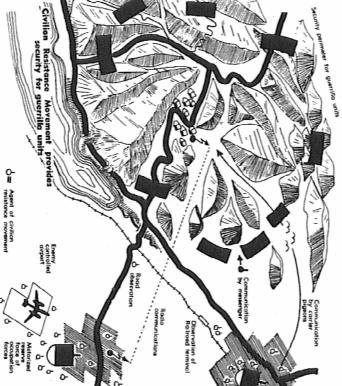
You occasionally

Your attacks will force the occupation troops to withdraw from all smaller strong points and outposts. Consequently, both no-man's-land and the individual liberated areas grow larger. Periodically, the enemy will, however, recover and attempt to deal heavy blows against you which you must evade.

2. (Operational) Security of Guerrilla Units

The security of guerrilla units will generally be carried out by the civilian resistance movement through:

- a. Espionage
- (1) Systematically sound out occupation personnel
- (2) Report carelessly made remarks
- 3) Monitor radio and telephone conversations
- (4) Bribe officials of the occupation forces
- (5) Blackmail officials of the occupation forces
- b. Observation
- (1) Constantly observe roads, railroads, railroad stations, and airports, in order to detect the assembly of airborne or helicopter units as well as the approach of motorized columns and railroad transports.
- (2) The civilian resistance movement can report results of reconnaissance missions by radio, messengers, or carrier pigeons. Either members of the resistance movement or, preferably, liaison personnel of the guerrilla units attached to the headquarters of the local resistance movement can serve as messengers.



3. General Behavior

- Proceed with secrecy, care, and cunning-even with slyness.
- Avoid any fight which might jeopardize the existence of Only use force when you can mass superior forces.
- The most important thing for your safety is maintaining
- Ambushes and raids are your main fighting weapons.
- nated rally points. groups, avoid the enemy and reassemble later at pre-desig-When meeting a superior enemy you must divide into small Never engage a strong enemy and never accept an open fight.

certainly no later than nighttime which will conceal your movements. actions and break contact with the enemy as quickly as possiblein a decisive fight under any circumstances. Rather adopt delaying If you cannot avoid a fight with pursuing troops, do not engage

successful attack and returned to their strong points, harrass them columns have disappeared. again. Guerrilla units should reappear from hiding once the enemy Once the occupation troops have gained relief by means of a

of operations. Prior to movement, establish contact with reliable persons in the new area. Send out one or two NCO's in advance to reconnoitre the area thoroughly. After a successful large operation you must move to a new area

taken on the map and then consider by what means you will change locations without being detected by the enemy. You as the commander will roughly outline the route to be

Avoid highways and villages on the march.

of impending change. You must keep your decision to yourself until the time for movement has come. No long preparations or preparatory orders should give notice

credible and does not arouse suspicion. vise a cover by circulating a rumor about a false plan which seems nition and food supplies or large-scale reconnaissance), try to de-If you have to make extensive preparations (i.e., moving ammu-

period. If necessary, cut telephone communications also. apprehend all persons passing by and detain them during the critical in order to lay ambushes far ahead on streets and roads. They will of your plans, send out several patrols a few hours before your move In order to intercept individuals who might inform the enemy

> possibly compromise your operations. familiar with the area. However, release them only when they cannot Whenever you encounter unfamiliar terrain, obtain scouts

where you are going. Your next operational area must be kept secret Nobody should be allowed to know where you come from or

over there"). impression of being stronger than you really are (i.e., the remark: ... we are only the advance guard of a larger unit which follows Deceive the population about your strength. Always create the

possibility of your position being compromised. If possible, only travel during the night in order to minimize

conserve their strength so that they will be in shape for any operation not require unnecessary forced marches. Keep your men fresh and be by foot. Obviously, you will have to march a lot. However, do Since you have to avoid roads, the method of travel will usually

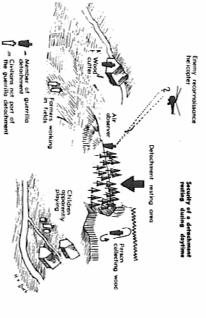
better and faster. body is close together, quick decisions can be made and implemented If possible always march in a closed formation. When every-

Provide front and rear security by sending three to four men several hundred meters ahead and to the rear of your formation.

Move at night and rest in the woods during the day.

utilize high points which will provide good observation. Select woods for shelter. When forced to camp out in the open,

While resting, security is best established by placing guards in the Security elements placed too far forward only endanger you.



immediate vicinity of the camp. Also, enlist civilians for this purpose as they can observe the enemy in an inconspicuous manner.

Post air observers during daytime at your resting places. At night, you will place two-man ambushes on each likely avenue of approach.

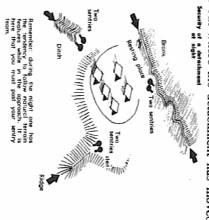
If you bivouac after nightfall, keep the detachment together and post several two-man guard posts at 50 or at the most 100 meters from the detachment. As visibility increases after dawn you must increase security.

To preclude being surprised by air mobile units which are your greatest enemy, be sure to designate guards to scan the skies.

Never use the same camp two nights in a row, unless you are in a "liberated area." Never spend the night in the same place where you have rested during the day.

Issue new alert instructions every day so that everyone will know what to do in case of a raid. At the same time designate a rally point for stragglers.

Personnel detailed elsewhere (individuals or entire units) must be kept informed of the location of rally points where they can join you later or least find out where the detachment has moved to.



6. Relay Simple Messages by Primitive Means of Communications

- a. From time to time you will have to enter certain villages in order to:
- Replenish food supplies
 Leave wounded and sick
- 2) Leave wounded and sick with reliable civilians
- Use the civilian telephone or the postal system (see section on "Use of telephone and postal service.")

b. Simple messages can be relayed to you by civilians (mostly members of the resistance movement) by:

(1) Opening or closing of pre-designated windows or shutters

- (2) Hanging out clothes
- (3) Displaying or concealing carriages, etc

Smoke and light signals as well as waving of sheets are too obvious and too dangerous for the signaller. It is best to refrain from such signalling.

With these primitive, yet inconspicuous means, only very simple messages can be relayed, such as:

"Attention, danger! Enemy in village!" or

"No danger! Village free of enemy!"

Use the above mentioned signals in such a way that they can be recognized with binoculars from the edge of nearby woods.

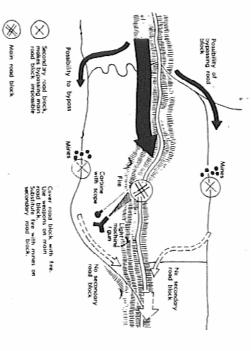
7. Construction of Road Blocks

Felled or blasted trees are best suited for road blocks. Do not drop to big a tree in hopes of causing the enemy more work. You only waste a lot of time and explosive.

If you do not have the means of installing booby traps with your road blocks, at least simulate them. Below are some examples:

Separate, half hidden wires leading from tree branches into the ground which simulate trip wires to hidden charges.

Loose and only partially covered pieces of sod next to the road enemy may assume that poorly concealed mines are placed here).



you must learn to think differently for guerrilla warfare. This, of course, is contrary to everything you have learned about the construction of road blocks for a conventional war. However, where the enemy must expose himself to fire while removing them. In guerrilla warfare you must install road blocks on open roads,

With smaller trees you will need little explosives or will need

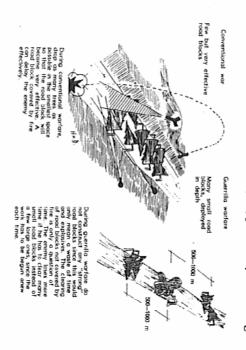
little time to expose yourself to enemy patrols while cutting them.

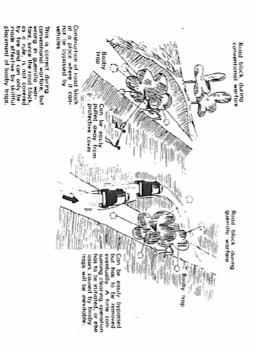
thing and not trees as such. Booby traps on improvised road blocks are the most important

this will cause a loss of time. neers) to search for the booby traps and disarm them. In any case regard to any possible explosions, or he has to get specialists (Engicarrier, in order to be able to clear the road immediately and without need an armored vehicle, either a tank or armored personnel away by vehicle. However, when booby traps are attached he will The enemy will not remove the trees by hand but will haul them

and you will have achieved your goal. are of no consequence and he commits everybody-even untrained personnel-to remove booby traps, the enemy will suffer casualties If the enemy is so ruthless that personnel losses caused by mines

since each road block may be easily bypassed by rerouting traffic Sabotage on roads is less effective than sabotage on railroads





Mining of Roads

With stake mines

Advantage:

Disadvantage: Dangerous to own popula-Quickly emplaced.

ated by heavy vehiclesas mine can be only deton-No danger to the population tion since little tension required to set it off.

Uncontrolled mine 49

Advantage:

trucks, tanks, etc.

Disadvantage: Much time required while surprised by enemy patrols. laying. Placement takes during which you may be about 10 minutes per mine

Uncontrolled mine 37 Disadvantage: Much time required as for

dangerous to population-

set off by little

mine 49; in addition, it is

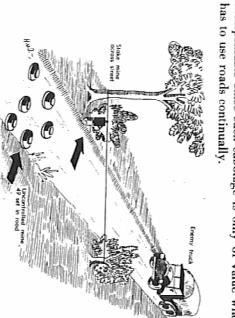
Sabotage of Road Net

Destroy, change or remove road signs.

be forced to embark on a systematic road clearing operation (they The population should be used in this type operation. The enemy will Place nails on road. Only effective when used in large quantities.

8

operations of this nature will cause the enemy a great loss of time. may impress the local populace to help them). At any rate, sabotage indispensable since such sabotage is only of value when the enemy Coordination of this type of sabotage with operations at the front is



Sabotage of Vehicles

complicated and time consuming repairs? the breakdown will not be detected immediately but will require

How can you sabotage a motor vehicle in such a manner that

- Sugar in gas tank
- How can you mistreat a motor vehicle so that is is disabled quickly Loosen oil pressure lead Loosen screw on oil filter Water in gas tank Loosen oil drainage screw to cause loss of oil

without revealing that you committed sabotage?

Fill battery with plain water (destroy battery)

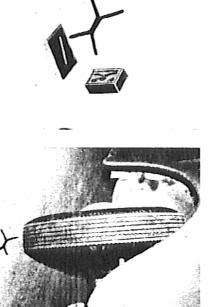
- Grease partially or not at all (wear-out bearings) Drive with low pressure in tires Too much tension on fan belt will cause rapid wear Do not fill with sufficient oil (will burn out bearings)
- "Ride" the clutch to increase wear Do not refill radiator completely Drive into a curve in high gear to cause excessive tire wear
- Increase gas consumption by continuously driving in low

of using lower gear Wear out engine by constantly driving slowly in high gear

Wear out brake linings by constant use of brakes instead

- How can you quickly set fire to a motor vehicle? or driving at high speeds in too low a gear
- Burning newspapers under hood

Soak rags in gas or oil, set them on fire and throw under



Manufacture: Take a small piece of steel about 12 to 15 centimeters Right: Emplacement of spike Left: Metal spike (compare its size with match and match box) Metal spike impedes motor vehicle traffic

fall to the ground in any position one point will always be up. The strength of the spike and the length of each point are sufficient to penetrate even the heaviest truck tires. about 5 centimeters) are now bent outward. Though the spike may long and 5 to 8 millimeters in diameter. File both ends to sharp points. Cut both ends with hacksaw about 3 to 5 centimeters. The four parts (They are only held together in the middle section for

- spike by pushing it under tire). Spread on streets (especially at night)

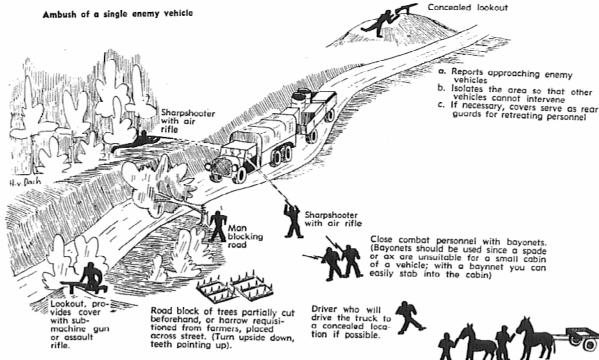
 Lay immediately in front of tires of parked vehicles (conceal
- 10. Fire upon the driver and the assistant driver with an air rifle. **Ambushing Individual Vehicles**

force of projectile is great enough to wound them so that you can With this type of weapon the shot can be hardly heard. However, the

dispose of them right afterward with a bayonet. By minimizing noise you gain time and can remove material

č

gear



Since you are using air rifle ammunition you may, as an exception, post sharpshooters on both sides of the road. With conventional ammunition you must never do this in order not to endanger your own personnel.

Transportation detachment with horses and wagons to move, necessary, all usable booty.

> tinuing fire fight. to pre-designated rally points, often finished. Thus the withdrawal of this section is covered by the con-

element. This section removes all usable items and quickly withdraws

before the fight is completely

collection section always immediately follows the

assault

along and buried.

driven to a concealed location (forest, etc.) by one of your drivers

from the truck less hurriedly. If deemed feasible, you have the truck

in order to examine the loot. Dead enemy personnel must be taken

Raiding Enemy Columns

Normally the enemy will be paralyzed by your raid. Neverthe-

less,

ing you out of despair or due to an especially forceful leader. utilizing terrain features which make enemy pursuit difficult, or using you have to take into consideration that he may react by attack-Consequently, you must have a safe route of withdrawal, either

mines.

ing columns and trains promise to machine guns, and mortars upon transport columns on roads, our mountainous terrain, raids with light machine be successful, even from a

march-

guns,

distance.

As the commander, you must clarify the following points before

raid: (1) Upon your orders fime of initiating fire lead weapon (then all

Opening fire by one mence firing)

Automatically, when the head of the column has reached

others

com

a certain point in the terrain

Stop the lead vehicle: By felling a tree

Ģ.

Mines

ç

By firing upon it

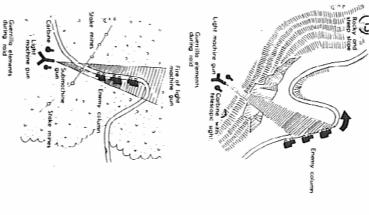
Distribute your fire throughout the column: Determine who fires on the front portion of column

Determine who fires on the end of column Determine who (When using mortars, have them commence firing only fires on the center of column

Signal for discontinuing the fire fight: when the entire column has stopped.)

٩.

Bugle calls



- (3) Withdrawal according to time (for instance, five minutes after commencing fire)
- After discontinuing the fight, personnel will return singly, and using separate paths, to predesignated rally point.

12. Surprise Attacks

General

- a. Reconnaissance by commander of guerrilla detachment:
- (1) Observation through binoculars
- (2) Evaluate photos, drawings of objective
- (3) Obtain information from workers employed at installations in order to select the most critical targets, to obtain information needed to calculate demolition changes and to determine the most desirable firing positions.
- Briefing detachment commanders in the area concerned (possibilities):

Þ.

(1) Have them observe the installation from a distance through binoculars,

(2) Brief them with photos or sketches,

(3) Stroll by close to the installation posing as a harmless "civilian going for a walk" (bicyclists or motor vehicle drivers repairing something, farm laborers mowing, digging, etc.).

c. Operational plan

(1) The plan of the detachments must be as simple as possible.

They will usually operate in three parties:

- (a) Raiding party (eliminates the guards or at least keeps them pinned down);
- (b) Technical party (responsible for demolitions);
- (c) Reserve (isolates the scene of fighting, fires upon relief elements from well prepared, concealed positions).

d. Implementation of Operation

(1) Keep the plan secret from your own people until shortly before the operation. Only confide in those

Disposing of guards without any noise.

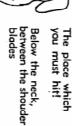




The place which you must hit!
Obliquely between

Obliquely between the small of the back and the loin





Always use the blunt end of ax

<u>ယ</u>

arations (NCO's). people whose assistance is indispensable for the prep-

13. Attacking a Depot

Approach the objective quickly during the night, avoid-

(3) Occupy a well covered position near the objective At this time, brief the entire detachment about the plan. where you will wait for the following night (attack).

of the night will then be available to withdraw. ducted under the cover of darkness. The largest portion the terrain during dusk. The operation will be connight sets in. Thus you can brief your personnel on Favorable time to commence operation: Shortly after

ß Reconnaissance of enemy security system

conclusions as to numbers of guards and alertness of the out the location of the guard house, but also to draw some you keep your eyes open, you will be able not only to find you will be led to the guard house to clarify the matter. If with an inaccurate pass or invent some other pretext so that Determine location of guard house. Report to any guard

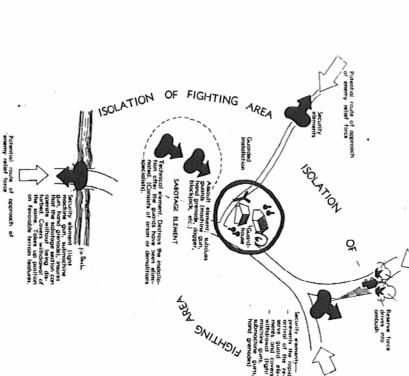
Ģ the guard during the day from a distance through binoculars; at night from close up (i.e., apartment opposite the Determine when the guard is changed. Observe changing of installation).

: Determine weapon emplacements of guards. If they are so them by studying the features of the terrain surrounding well camouflaged that you cannot make them out with the installation. binoculars, figure out where the enemy must have emplaced

Disposing of guards Study the habits of personnel on guard duty. Especially times of

alertness of guard personnel. relief, guard posts and routes and pecularities in their behavior. heat, stinging rain) will facilitate your plans by reducing the general Unfavorable weather (biting cold, paralyzing heat, stinging

without missing. neck. Even in the dark you will be able to hit the place easily and small of the back and loins or between the shoulder blades below the of the ax. Hit the guard obliquely with all your strength between the to kill them with an ax. Do not use the sharp edge but the blunt end The simplest and surest way to dispose of guards noiselessly is



14. Surprise Attack Upon a Small Post

Fighting element:

Divide your unit into:

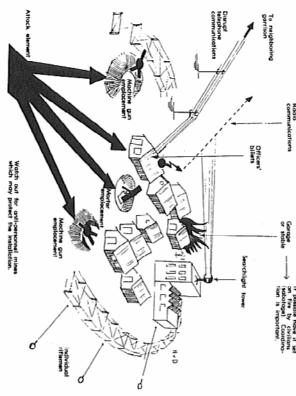
- (1) Fire support elements
- Assault elements

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- Demolition section: Technical sections (i.e., wire cutting sections, obstacle demolition sections, mine clearing sections);
- ċ Loot collection section:

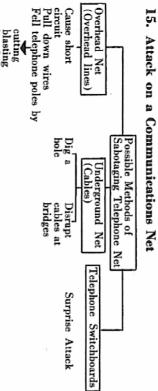
Demolition, arson

- Light motor vehicles
- Pack animals, horse drawn wagons
- Civilians may be used temporarily to back pack items



Upon commencement of the attack you must interrupt all communications of the enemy with surrounding installations (neighboring garrison) so that no help can be summoned. Cut all telephone wires leading out of the installation or cause a short circuit. You cannot disrupt radio communications. Therefore send out an assault element immediately to silence the radio station. Determination of its location is part of a careful reconnaissance.

its location is part of a careful reconnaissance. 15. Attack on a Communications Net



Interruption of underground cables

Underground cables consist of several wires which are insulated against each other and against dirt (cable).

In some places, cables are inserted into iron pipes or concrete boxes to offer additional protection.

The destruction of underground cables is complicated and dangerous since you have to dire a hole and because cables normally run.

The destruction of underground cables is complicated and dangerous since you have to dig a hole and because cables normally run alongside a busy street.

In order to obtain results which are to last for some time, do the following:

At the bridge support, the cable comes out of the ground, crasses over the water along the bridge and then reenters the ground on the opposite

- a. Thorough procedure—dig up the cable which is usually 80 centimeters underground. Remove the insulation and cut the cable in two. Replace the insulation, fill the hole and climinate any traces of digging.
 b. Quick procedure—dig up the cable and cut it. Prior to filling
- hole lay ends of cable in such a manner (if needed, weigh down with rocks) so that they do not touch each other. Cover hole and camouflage traces of digging. On the average, such an interruption will last three to four days.

Technically speaking, the best points of sabotage are where the cables cross a river. They are mostly mounted next to or underneath the bridge and can be easily cut. The disadvantage, however, is the fact that bridges are often guarded.

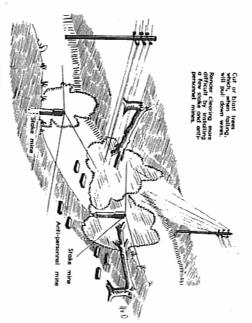
by installing booby

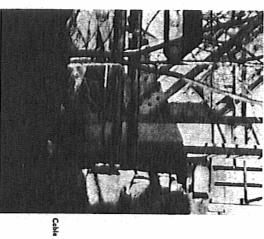
Complicate repairs

knocking over

Interruption of overhead cables

To disrupt overhead telephone net, cut or blast poles in such a manner that wires will break. Cut or blast trees so that they will damage wires when falling. Install one or two stake mines as well as a few anti-personnel mines which will render clearing and repair more difficult.

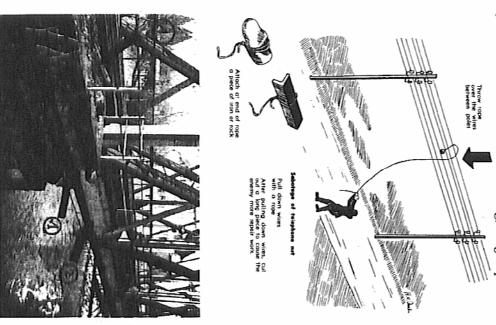




Telephone net

Be sure to destroy those cables leading to important headquarters (staff, etc). You can do this by shorting the circuits, pulling down wires, cutting wires, cutting and removing long pieces of wire.

A simple method of damaging telephone wires is to attach a short piece of metal or rock on a strong, long rope and throw it



Cable

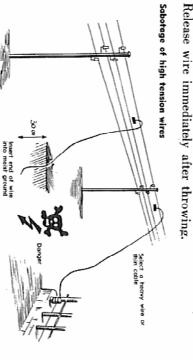
② Gas or water pipes

since the wire will break easiest there. it to break them. It is best to do this in the center, between two poles, over the wires. The rope will wrap around the wires and you pull

Power net

destroy the towers. the ground (ladder), if you do not have sufficient explosives to To damage high tension wires simply establish connection with

or piece of iron. The other end is to be inserted into moist ground, if possible. You then throw the weighted end over the line. Caution! Here you need a wire, at one end of which you attach a rock



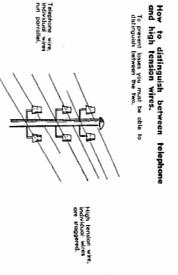
Insulators are parrallel

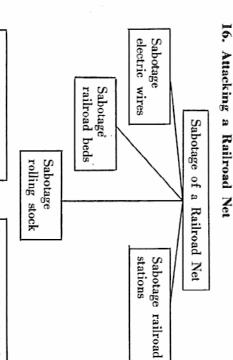
insulators are staggered High tension wire

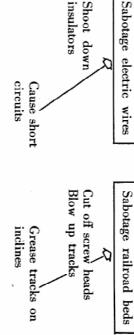
Telephone wire

photos. of insulators which never changes from the following sketch and between telephone and high tension wires. Remember arrangement To prevent any accidents you must be able to distinguish quickly

How to distinguish between telephone and high tension wires.







£

Damage electric wires

a. From an overpass:

cable (thin wire cable) Connect the protective railing with a track by means of a strong

At the other end attach a piece of iron about 20 centimeters long Attach a cable (wire cable 5-8 mm) at the protective railing.

to act as a weight.

of cable when it is thrown, to prevent electrocuting yourself. Throw the cable onto the electric wire from the railing. Let go

operation is relatively safe. Since the railing and the walls of the overpass are grounded, the

only a slight voltage reduction. Use only strong cables. Thin cables will melt at once causing

b. On an open stretch:

the track. Attach the cable, again weighted down by a piece of iron, to

carry voltage. Immediately release the cable when throwing. catches on the supporting wire or the electric wire proper. Both Throw the cable over the wire. It is immaterial if the cable

If at all possible, use an overpass. a steep embankment or from a roof, the operation will be difficult. Wires are installed high. Where you are unable to throw from

Sabotage wires of electric railroad Cable connection track—metal of protective railing S

c. Shoot the insulators down with a carbine:

If possible, do this on an open stretch and far away from stations.

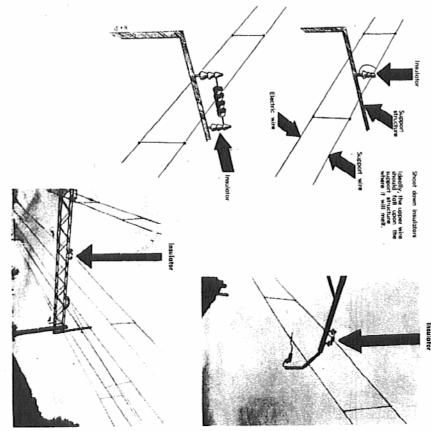
wall, the shoulder of a man) in order to hit the target quickly and When using this method, you must support the weapon (i.e., a

without wasting a lot of valuable ammunition.

wire will melt. structure" (tower); you will cause a short circuit and the support ing the supporting insulators and thus cause it to fall on the "support wire." The purpose is to shoot down the "support wire" by destroy-You have to distinguish between "support wire" and "electric

yourself by the arc caused by the falling support wire. Maintain a safe distance (30 to 50 meters) so as not to endanger

On dual tracks you must destroy both wires.



Sabotage of railroad bed (track system) Knock off screw heads.

is very cold. sledge hammer. Heads will come off very easily especially when it Screw heads can be knocked off relatively easily by using a

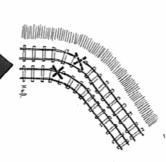
neers' time and effort. trains. However, this will consume a great deal of the enemy engi-Result: Do not have great expectations. This will not derail



Sabotage! Knock off screw heads with sledge ham

Blasting of tracks

out of the track to cause the train to be derailed? blast the outer rail. How big must the piece be that has to be blasted On an open stretch always destroy tracks at a curve. Always



an cample supply.

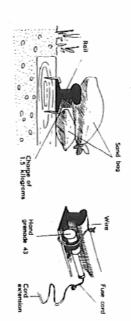
Trains derail more easily in curves than on straight stretches. Always blast the outer rail. The centrifugal force of an approaching train will derail it more easily at the blasting point and, at the same time, will throw the debris onto the neighboring Destroy tracks on open stretch.
On an open stretch you must
always blast tracks at a curve
for the following two reasons: straight ones of which he has Bent tracks are more difficult

Travel direction of trains: normally the train will travel on the left.

Secondary blast. Only blast when you have sufficient explosives. The outer tracks will be blocked anyhow by the detrailed train. Main blast. If you have limited amounts of explosives, only blast the inner tracks.

> centimeters. with full speed, it is sufficient to blast a piece of a length of 30 If the engineer does not notice the gap and enters the curve

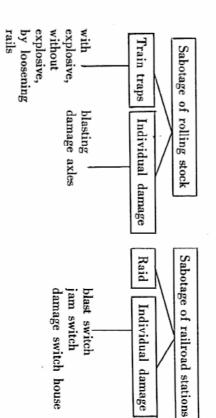
proceed across gaps of even 50 to 60 centimeters if they go slowly. If railroad personnel are aware of the damaged track they can



Sabotage of tracks by "greasing"

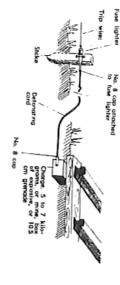
thus will block the stretch. Grease tracks on inclines with grease, oil, soft soap, etc.; you

greased track. of its own momentum or the engineer may sand the short stretch of otherwise the wheels of the engine will skid over the place by means Always grease both rails for a distance of at least 150 meters;



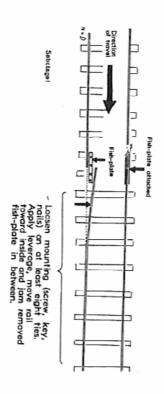
Train traps with explosive

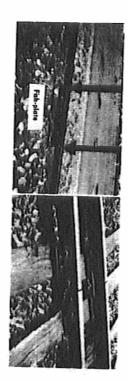
engine passes the point where the charges are placed traps" using hidden charges which are detonated the moment the In order to derail transport trains you have to build "train



Creation of train traps by loosening rails

- a. Loosen tie mountings (key, screw, nails) on eight successive ties.
- b. Remove fish-plate.
- c. Apply leverage and move one rail toward the inside (crowbar, etc.) and jam the fish-plate in between Result: The train will derail.







fish-plate.

Loosen bolts of fish-plate at rail joint (four to six balts). Remove

jam fish-plate in between.

Apply leverage and move one rail to the inside;

Loosen tie mountings (key, screw, nails) on at least 8 successive ties.

Destruction of Rolling Stock

Most effective means (to be used when you have sufficient time) takes about three minutes per wagon axle.

Attach a charge of I kilogram tightly on the axle by means of two wires.

Basic rule: Careful installation of charge requires a relatively long time; however, you will obtain greater results with least amount of explosive.

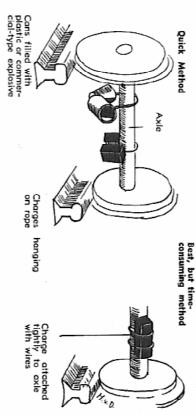
When you are pressed for time, attach two demolition charges of 600 grams to a rope and hang it over the axle. To improvise, you may use two old cans of plastic or, if necessary, commercial type explosive. This requires approximately one half minute per axle.

Keep the ropes as short as possible so that charges touch the

Basic rule: Hasty method with relative careless installation of charges takes little time but requires relative large amounts of explosive which produce poor results.

Destruction of Electric Engines

- a. Shoot off roof insulators with carbine.
- Destroy instrument panel in engineer cabin with a sledge hammer.
- c. Destroy transformer oil containers in engine room (knock holes into the thin metal wall with a pick and set fire to oil that flows out).



For quick method, hang over axle (balanced) with short rope

Destruction of Steam Engines

- In throw a charge of one to two kilograms into fire-box (opening through which coal is thrown).
- Destroy steering mechanism with sledge hammer.
- Fire into boiler with light machine gun or machine gun (steel-core bullets).

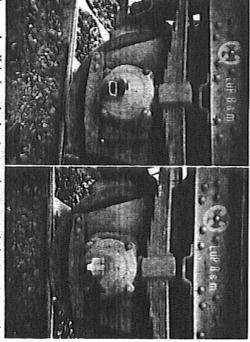
Target: Center third of engine, about 1.5 meters in front of cabin.

Sabotage of Railroad Rolling Stock

- a. Throw a handful of sand, abrassive powder, or metal shavings into each grease box.
 b. Covers on grease boxes can be easily opened especially on
- Covers on grease boxes can be easily opened, especially on freight cars.

 No immediate results will be seen. However, the bearings
- will soon wear out.

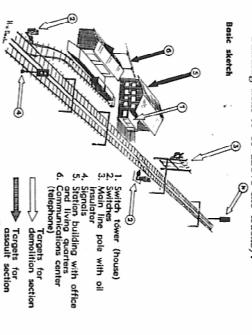
Since no technical know-how is required and because of the simplicity of the operation, everybody can do it, i.e., railroad employee when checking cars, or laborers loading or unloading cars.



Throw a handful of sand, abrasive powder, or metal shavings into each grease box.

Raiding a Railroad Station

- A railroad station consists of the following targets:
- a. Station building; bottom floor with office and small switch house, first floor with living quarters of station master (at larger stations the switch house is installed in a separate building next to or above the tracks).



- b. Tracks: Rails, switches, frogs, cross ties, and perhaps turn tables.
- Overhead wire: Main line pole with oil insulator.
- d. Signals: Signals at entrance and exit.
- e. Communications center (official and commercial): Civilian telephone, railroad telephone, telegraph in office, i.e., main building.

How to divide the guerrilla detachment:

- Raiding party—interrupts the telephone and telegraph communication, keeps railroad personel under control, and eliminates any guards.
- b. Demolition party—destroys technical installations.
- c. Reserve—isolates the objective, ambushes any enemy reserve force which might arrive and covers withdrawal of raiding and demolition parties.



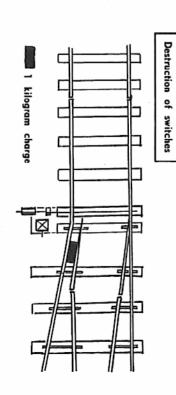
Demolition: Place a 1 kilogram charge at spot indicated by arrow.

Order of Priority in Destruction

- . If you have limited time:
- Blast switches with 1 kilogram of explosive.
- (2) Blast switch tower with concentrated charge (hand grenade 43 with additional charge).
- b. If you have more time:
- Also blast the main line pole as well as frog and center pieces of tracks.
- (2) If you have plenty of time:
- Also blast signals and cut wires to switches, signals and gates.
- c. Destruction of switches:

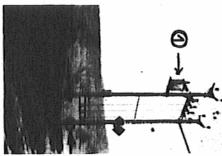
Sabotage: Jam a wooden or metal wedge into the place indicated by arrow. The switch cannot be fully operated and the

train will derail. (Be careful! This method can only be used with the approval of the station personnel since personnel operating the switches would soon find out said switches were not functioning properly.)



d. Destruction of main Line Pole:

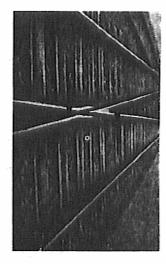
The pole is usually located across from the station building. If pressed for time fire into the oil insulator with a carbine. If you have more time, blast the pole at location indicated by arrow.



Destruction of main pole (usually across from station building)

If you have little time: fire into the oil insulator (1).

If you have sufficient time: blast the pole at place (2) indicated by arrow.



e. Destruction of frogs:

Place a charge of 1 kilogram at location by arrow.

f. Damage switches without explosive:

If you do not have any explosive, destroy the switch mechanism with a sledge hammer.



Sabotage switches!
If you do not have
any explosive,
destroy the switch
mechanism with a
sledge hammer or
bend it with a crow
bar.

Interdicting Railroad Lines

Procedure

a. Ascertain the most favorable points to be attacked.

b. Find a concealed approach to railway for sabotage personnel.

A simple break in the track will, on the average, result in interruption of traffic: five to six hours for main lines (normally repaired at once by the enemy); six to eight hours for secondary lines (longer interruption since not repaired at once by enemy); twelve to thirteen hours by train derailments on main and secondary lines.

Security of railways only becomes effective when a guard is posted every one hundred meters.

As a counter measure against railroad sabotage, the enemy will reduce speed limits for trains. Consequently, normally only the engine and the first three or four cars will be derailed; this reduces damage to the railway bed and to the rolling stock.

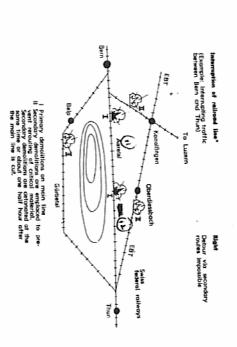
But don't be too depressed. By virtue of the reduced speed limit you will still obtain the following results, even though results are not immediately visible: longer use of lines by increased travel time of trains; a reduction in line efficiency when adding up these individual delays.

This "safety measure" causes the enemy other problems

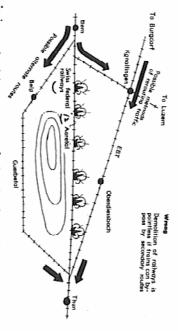
Increase in travel time is especially a nuisance to the enemy either during offensive operations or during critical phases of defensive operations.

Therefore it is important for guerrilla units to maintain communications with their own army or allies, even though located hundreds or even thousands of kilometers from the front, in order to coordinate guerrilla with conventional operations. Monitoring radio frequencies may provide guide lines for planning such operations.

Large scale offensives will allow each guerrilla unit to commence or increase offensive operations since the enemy can now be harrassed more safely than ever before, as he has less means of defending himself against you.

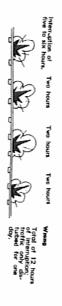


*Luzern, Konollingen, Oberdiessbach, Bern, Thun, Belp, are Swiss towns. Aaretal and Guarbetal are names of Swiss valleys.

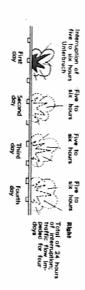


It is important to create confusion in the rail system by causing abnormal train schedules; to delay traffic for increasingly long periods of time.

You can do this by keeping the maintenance organization continually busy; (alerting repair teams, making up repair trains, etc.); having something happen every day. Over the long run, it is more demoralizing and nerve wracking for the enemy to make smaller repairs without interruption than infrequent major ones.

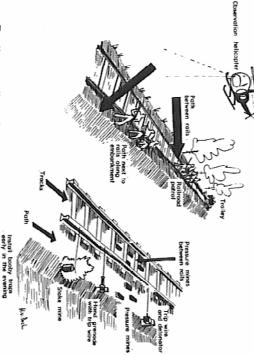


It is wrong to interdict tracks on four different locations on the same day and during the same operation. Maintenance crews then have to be committed only once. They simply repair one point after another.



It is much more effective to interrupt one length of track on four consecutive days. The entire maintenance organization has to start

anew each time. The traffic flow is impeded on four days. Confusion is thus greater, and the total period of interruption is almost twice as long.



By "mixing" civilian passenger cars and freight cars with war material or troops, the enemy attempts to keep you from sabotaging railways. The civilians on the train serve as protective cover for the enemy.

By pushing empty freight cars or cars with sand in front of the train ("protected" trains), the enemy will attempt to protect his valuable engines against train traps.

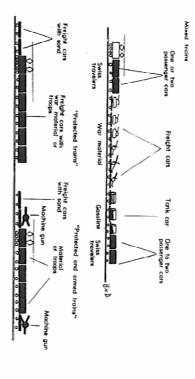
In addition, by mounting anti-aircraft guns on trains ("protected" and "armed" trains), the enemy is able to defend himself against guerrilla raiding parties.

Fighting Railroad Patrols

Guarding a railroad can be done by the enemy as follows: flying helicopters at low altitude; use of trolleys; patrolling along railways.

Stopping Deportation Trains

(Same procedure applied with motor vehicle transports.) Do not derail the train as you do not wish to injure persons being deported. Consequently, you have to block the railway but in such a manner as to prevent enemy foot patrols, personnel on trolleys or in helicopters from detecting anything unusual.



The block becomes effective just prior to the arrival of an approaching train.

The block will be noticed early enough by train personnel to stop the train in time and to prevent derailment or hitting the block. On the other hand, the train personnel does not have enough

time to stop at a great distance and back out of the ambush area.

It is best to use big trees which are blasted across the tracks and the overhead wire when the train approaches.

If you do not have any explosive, drive one or two heavily loaded trucks across the tracks filled with sand, dirt, or rocks.

Assign raiding parties to eliminate train guards.

Organize the escape of the deportees before the operation. Determine how you will transport and treat the sick and injured; how you will handle injured personnel that cannot be moved.

Determine routes of withdrawal; methods of securing withrawal.

For the operation proper you will organize your guerrilla detachment as follows: interdiction element will block the tracks with explosive, or loaded trucks; raiding party will eliminate train guards with light machine gun, machine gun, submachine gun, hand grenade; special element will instruct the liberated deportees in proper behavior. They will administer first aid to enable injured to be transported, improvise stretchers, supply food.

Loot collection party collects weapons, ammunition, clothing and equipment from dead train guards, also perhaps one to two pack animals or a small motor vehicle.

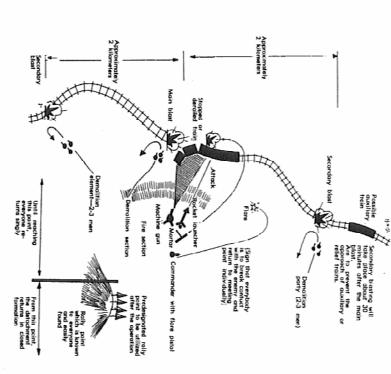
pack animals or a small motor vehicle.

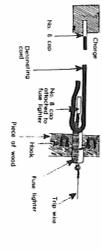
Those able and willing to fight will be incorporated into your guerrilla detachment. They will be armed and equipped with enemy material.

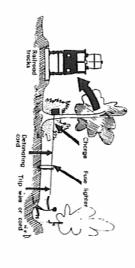
Those unable to fight are hidden from the enemy by placing them with reliable inhabitants.

The above mentioned method can only be used during mass deportations. The first transports will slip by. Unfortunately, a certain "initial phase" for this type of operation is indispensable. By systematic observation, however, you will be able to determine the enemy's methods of transport and those routes on which deportations will take place. You may then initiate rescue operations.

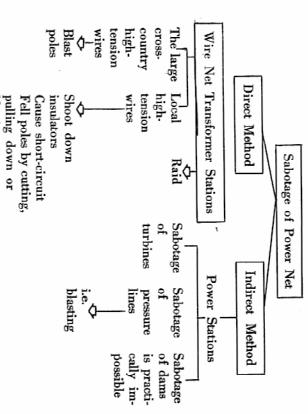
Train traps







17. Attacking the Power Net



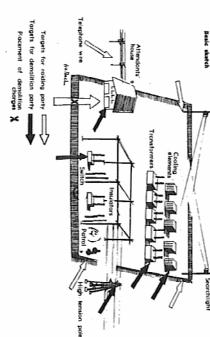
Kaid on I ransformer Station
A transformer station consis

A transformer station consists of the following:

a. Attendant's house:
 On the bottom floor a language

On the bottom floor a large room with control and switch equipment; on the first floor the attendants' living quarters for employees that have to attend constantly to the equipment.

To prevent accidents, normally a two to two and one half meter high wire meshing and barbed wire surrounds the entire installation.



c. Searchlights:

A system of searchlights is installed on poles within the installation which illuminates the entire installation so that work can be performed even at night.

d. High tension poles:

Power supply by means of high tension poles. The last pole usually is located in the immediate vicinity of the fence (closer than 100 meters).

e. Transformers and accessories:

Includes transformers, cooling elements, switches and insulators; all of which are located in the open. Telephone to the attendant's house.

Assignment of guerrilla detachment

1. Assault element breaches fence of installation by demolition charge or wire cutters; interrupts telephone communications to attendant's house (also guard house); shoots out all searchlights in operation; eliminates guards; guards employees of the transformer station.

blasting

Demolition element destroys the technical installations

demolition parties. forcements from arriving; covers the withdrawal of the raiding and Security element isolates the installation by preventing rein-

by a metal wall about 10 millimeters thick. center" of the entire installation. Since there are relatively few transformers, this job will not take long. Transformers are protected If time is limited, destroy the transformers. They are the "nerve

kilograms of explosive on the transformer. nition, anti-tank rifles or rocket launchers; or detonate about 4 Destroy them with small arms fire, using armor piercing ammu-

between bottom and top of cooling element. anti-tank rifles, or rocket launchers; or detonate 2 kilograms of exthe cooling elements with small arms fire, using ball ammunition, plosives which can be attached with rope, wire, or hooks halfway If you have more time, in addition to the transformers, destroy

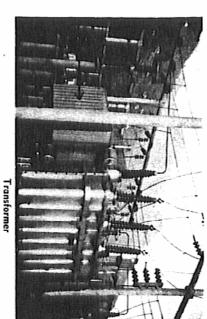
will find lots of these, this will take a considerable amount of time These insulators are made of porcelain about 3 centimeters thick. If you have sufficient time also destroy the insulators. Since you

or by detonating 200 grams of explosive placed between each insulator Destroy them with small arms fire, blows from a sledge hammer

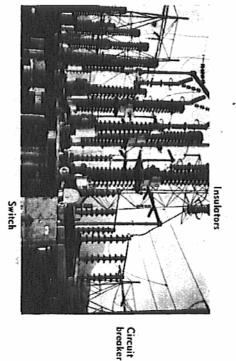
and high tension wires carrying the power of the entire installation for each switch. by detonating three individual charges of I kilogram of explosive If you have unlimited time also destroy the switch installation

Attendants'

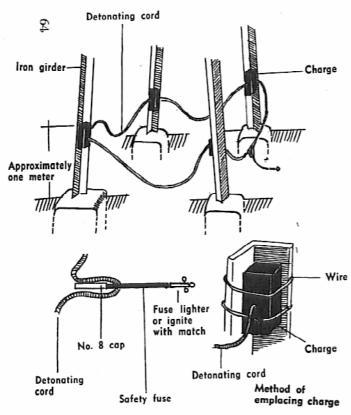


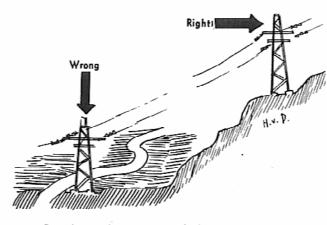


Cooling



62





Demolition of cross-country high tension poles

Wrong: Do not blast a pole in flat country and next to a road as enemy is able to repair damages relatively easy. Right: Blast in a remote area and in difficult terrain (steep slope) so

that the enemy will have great difficulties in transporting material and traveling to the site.

Whenever possible, blast where the distance between individual poles is very great, such as rivers, ravines, etc.

by no means as strong as that protecting a transformer station.

There is a telephone to attendants' quarters as well as the guard

The fence around installation is of simple construction and

of the installation) and underground tanks (accessible by a manhole) as well as a refueling installation (at the railroad track to empty

face tanks (capacity of up to several million litters-

The 2nd floor contains attendants' quarters.

The depot has sur-

-these are part

tank trucks is located behind a ramp.

Details on emplacing detonating system

Responsibilities of Guerrilla Detachment: Assault element cuts phone lines, eliminates guards and guard

station attendant.

Security element will isolate the installation, ambush reincluding any rail tank cars on the siding, Demolition element will destroy technical installations in-

- refueling

Suprise Attack on a Fuel Depot

8

are located in the vicinity of railroad stations and are connected to This applies to installations above ground. As a rule, fuel depots house a refueling point

them by means of rail sidings. the ground floor of the attendants'

demolition elements. forcements, and cover the withdrawal of the raiding and

Priorities of Destruction

tank installations. If pressed for time, only destroy the surface and underground

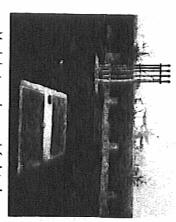
tank trucks and rail cars. If you have sufficient time, also destroy the refueling system for

explosive at the bottom of the tanks. tank rifle or rocket launcher, or detonate at least 4 kilograms of Destroy tank installations and tank cars in the open with anti-

If the tank does not explode, it will be necessary to set fire to

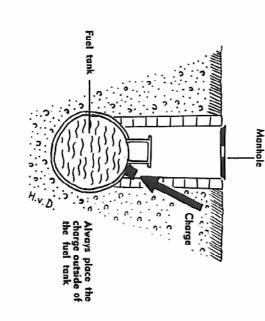
grenades or using anti-tank guns or rocket launchers. This may be done by using tracer ammunition, flares, hand

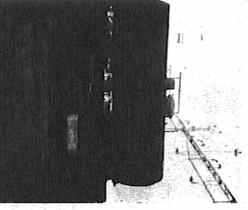
empty space often contains fuel vapor-air mixture which may extanks are full the explosion will rupture the tank walls since the liquid cannot be compressed. If the tank is not completely full, the Detonate a charge in the manhole, directly on the tank wall. If the plode. In any case the charge has to be placed on the outside of the Normally tanks are buried one to three meters underground.



Manhole to underground fuel tank

Open the 5 millimeter thick cover with key taken from the captured depot attendant. Destroy by detonating 400 gram charge placed upon the key hole.





Refueling point used to empty rail tank cars

Destroy with anti-tank rifle or rocket launcher. If necessary use 500 gram charge at place indicated by arrow. If the tank car does not explode at least the fuel will

Rail tank car

eak out.

Opening is similar to that used for underground tank
To destroy, detonate one kilogram charge next to refueling system.

Assignment of Guerrilla Detachment

Assault element will:

- Interrupt telephone communications;
- 2 Eliminate guards;
- Kill flight and ground personnel in billets;
- 3
- Destroy AA and searchlight installations of the air-
- <u>.</u> Demolition elements will:

field defensive system.

- (1) Destroy planes as well as technical installations
- Security elements will:

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- (1) Isolate the airfield being attacked;
- Fight off approaching reinforcements;
- (3) Cover withdrawal of raiding and demolition elements.

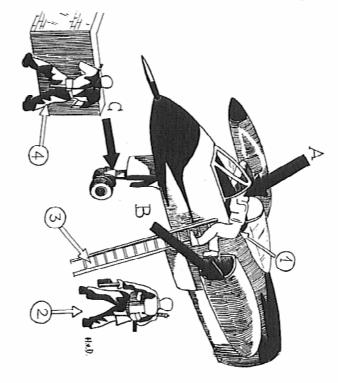
Priorities of Destruction

If you have sufficient time, also destroy radar and radio installa-If pressed for time, only destroy planes on the ground.

shops. If you have unlimited time, also destroy fuel depots and repair

Methods of Destroying Equipment and Material on an Airfield

- Airplanes—detonate a charge of I kilogram on the fuselage directly behind the cockpit.
- the instrument panel. rotation mechanism of the antenna; a 2 kilogram charge on Radar installations-detonate a charge of 3 kilograms on the
- ç the center of the repair shop, or set fire by using gasoline, Repair shops—detonate charge of at least 5 kilograms in petroleum, oil and grease which you will probably find in the shop.
- Fuel depots—see "Destruction of fuel depots."
- AA guns—throw a hand grenade 43 into gun barrel.
- at turning mechanism; destroy generator with concentrated Searchlights-fire into mirror; place a l kilogram charge charge of 2 to 3 kilograms



- Destruction of a jet

 Demolition expect carries carbine, ladder,
 wire, and places charge in plane

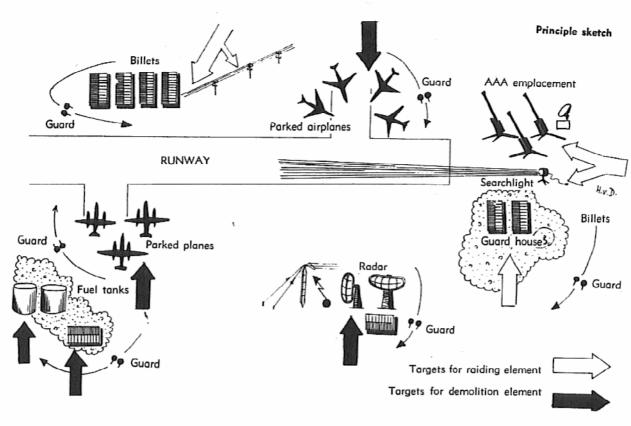
 Bearer with submachine gun carries a cer-
- tain number of loosely packed, prepared
- charges in rucksack.

 Ladder, approximately 3 meters long. Without this, you will be unable to reach the
- greatest points of vulnerability.

 Team leader carries machine gun, hand grenade, and eliminates, if necessary, any guards. Covers his two team members durguards. ing placement of charges.
- Possible means of destruction. Favorable points.

 A. Place incendiary consisters in pilot's seat. Unless acquainted with particular aicraft, you will have to force open the roof of the cockpit with an ax or crowbar. Noise is inevitable.
- Air intake of jet engine. Throw a hand grenade 43 or a demolition charge into the intake which will cause heavy damage to
- wings, engine, or fuselage.

 Landing sear or landing sear housing on top. Place demolition charge of 500 grams at nose wheel, as well as at wheels under



20. Destroying a Bridge

metal construction. bridges" built by the enemy. These will normally be of wooden or Guerrilla detachments will be in position to destroy "auxiliary Important bridges will be demolished by our retreating troops.

Wooden bridges:

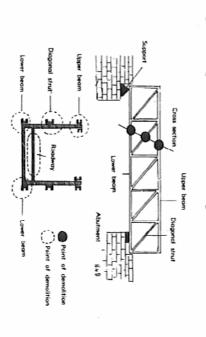
roadway. If there are extension beams, use normal explosives. Metal bridges: Place hasty charges—pole charges, bangalore torpedo—across If you have sufficient time, also destroy the abutments.

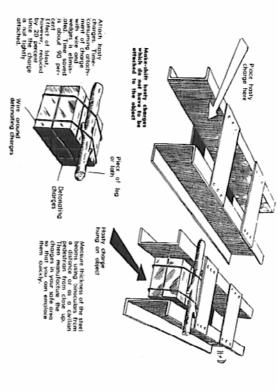
bridge by simply cross sectioning it. If you have sufficient time, destroy according to plan; cut the If pressed for time, use hasty charges; only destroy the beams.

the same side; road way supports. Both of the lower beams; one upper beam; one diagonal strut

9 demolitions nor any expectations concerning destructive effects. You more difficult and the reuse of the main girders made impossible. to twist-to the side prior to falling. Removal of debris is thus made By not cutting one of the upper beams, you will cause the bridge Do not harbor any great hopes during these very simple bridge

not so dependent upon the use of the bridge. the enemy, utilizing modern construction methods, will rebuild the will only interrupt traffic for a short period of time. In most cases, demolition job executed during a slack period when the enemy is tions, is tar more important militarily speaking than an outstanding primitive demolition job, executed shortly before decisive operabridge destroyed in a relatively short time. As a result it is not as important how you blow a bridge but when you do it. A technically





21. Temporary Occupation of Towns by Guerrilla Units

The occupation forces may institute the following measures: dismantling important industrial plants and shipping them out of the country along with the labor force; mass deportation of civilians that are suspected by the occupation forces; large scale destruction of public and industrial installations which cannot be dismantled such as power stations, gas works, railroad installations, bridges, etc.

The enemy will especially implement these measures when he is forced by events which are beyond our sphere of influence (defeats on the front) to withdraw from the territory he has occupied. If guerrilla units and the civilian resistance movement are able to prevent him from doing this, they will render the country invaluable services by preserving at least a portion of the industry and public installations for post-war reconstruction.

In order to do this you must be able to take over towns quickly and efficiently. Do this as follows:

Phase One

Effect coordination between civilian resistance movement and guerrilla unit. The civilian resistance movement will aid the guerrilla unit as follows:

 a. Reconoiter enemy billets, staging areas, depots and strong points in the town.

b. Reconoiter favorable assembly areas (apartments, sewage system) for raiding parties.

c. Find out the best means of infiltration into these assembly areas, i.e., through the sewage system, via back yards, gardens, and parks; smuggling in by vehicles, or moving during blackouts, and by taking advantage of curfew hours.

d. Commanders of raiding parties will conduct a reconnaissance in civilian clothes on their targets; during this operation they will be guided by members of the civilian resistance movement familiar with the area.

Phase Two:

Bring up the guerrilla unit. The resistance movement will point out roads and provide security.

Phase Three.

Phase Three:

Raiding parties infiltrate into the town and move into the assembly areas through sewage systems, apartments and shops near the prospective targets.

Phase Four:

The most important targets (see figure) will be attacked suddenly. The main body of the guerrilla unit still outside the town will be brought up by improvised motor transport, if need be, and will eliminate any enemy resistance.

Break down your unit as follows:

Assign detachments to isolate the town by sealing off the main routes of communication at critical points, such as bridges, defiles, etc.

Assign detachments to occupy weak targets or those not defended.

Organize raiding parties to eliminate billets, guards, and strong points.

Security elements should support the raiding parties encountering heavy resistance or oppose enemy reserves.

You have to immediately motorize your security elements. Consequently, motor pools will be included in the most important targets. Assign drivers to the security elements.

Tanada

Occupy bridges as this will guarantee free flow of traffic for us. At the same time, it will block the enemy's lines of communication.

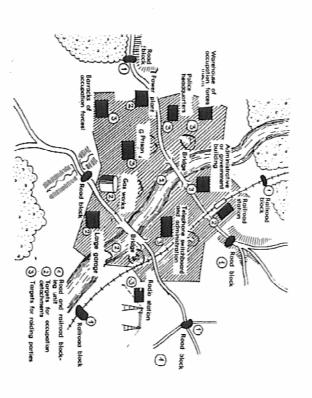
Occupy radio stations as this allows us to broadcast announcements to our own population and communicate with friendly foreign nations.

Occupy administrative and government buildings when enemy no longer offers unified and coordinated defense. This will facilitate control of our population; secure archives and documents and assist in arresting important collaborators and high enemy officials.

Occupation of prisons will prevent the political police from executing political prisoners.

Occupy telephone switchboards and administrative buildings to prevent the enemy from using them. Telephone communication system can only be interrupted suddenly at a central point.

Occupy railroad installations to prevent the enemy from retreating with his heavy material. This also prevents the rapid arrival of outside reinforcements. Due to lack of personnel you may have to be content with blocking the main routes of communications.



IV. How an Enemy with Modern Equipment Will Operate Against your Guerrilla Detachmnt

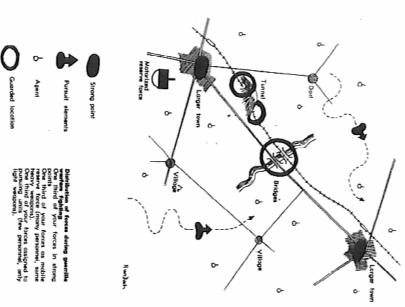
In order to be successful in counter guerrilla warfare in the long run, he is forced to occupy all important points simultaneously at all times, and at the same time systematically clear territories infested with guerrilla units.

umes, and at the same time systematically clear territories infested with guerrilla units.

In order to control roads he will utilize motorized, mechanized or armored raiding units. The intermediate area will be controlled by helicopters.

A detailed and never ending reconnaissance is important.

Considerable commitment of personnel (infantry) is thus inevitable. This is one reason why highly mechanized armies, where the percentage of infantry personnel is very small, have such a great difficulty in suppressing guerrilla operations.



Direct commitment of the air force is normally too costly in comparison to the results obtained (except helicopter or airborne operations).

operations).

During local resistance, company strong points are placed 10 km. apart.

Long-range radio equipment as a standard item of issue is necessary for troops. Normally, this will result in a difference of one echelon (i.e., the platoon will need the radio equipment of the company, the company that of the battalion, etc.).

Supply requirements are small since only a few small encounters will take place. Support elements will have to be escorted at all times. Billets will be installed in larger, interconnected buildings. They will be protected by barbed wire and machine gun and mortar emplacements as well as by searchlights. By means of such fortification, more personnel can be allocated to pursuit units.

Road traffic will only be authorized during daytime. At road junctions or intersections all vehicles will be stopped, convoys will be formed and accompanied through areas infested by guerrillas. Two escort vehicles (light tanks, armored scout cars) will accompany approximately 25 vehicles.

Organization and Operation of Pursuit Units

Pursuit units are composed of 20 to 25 men (platoon) and only carry light weapons with them, i.e., submachine gun, assault gun, light machine gun, and hand grenades.

Each unit has the mission to hunt a certain guerrilla detachment for days or, if necessary, for weeks.

To do this effectively, the unit must conceal all of its movements, live the same as a guerrilla detachment.

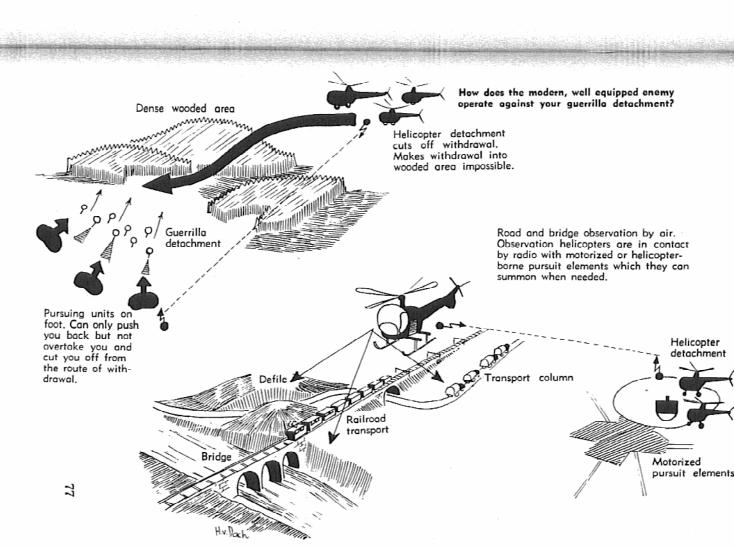
By your own actions it will become inevitable that the presence

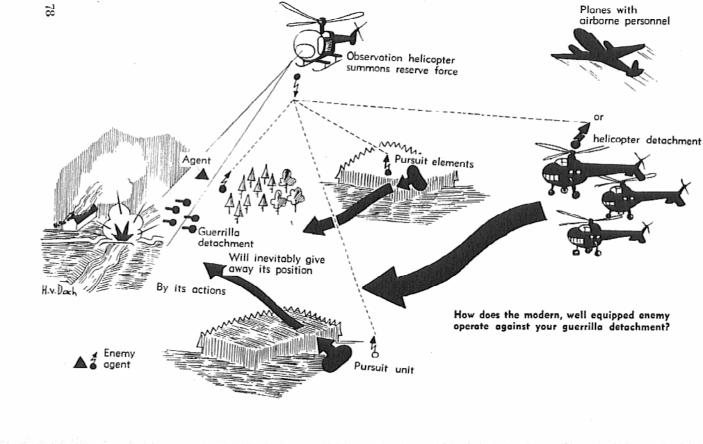
of the guerrilla detachment will be given away.

Enemy agents equipped with radios localize the area in which your detachment must operate.

Observation helicopters keep in touch once your detachment has been discovered and direct the pursuit unit from the air to the area of operation.

Airborne reserves will be brought up





Mopping-up Operations by Larger Units

area on foot and on a wide front. Sector for a company is normally A thin line of infantry will comb through the guerrilla infested

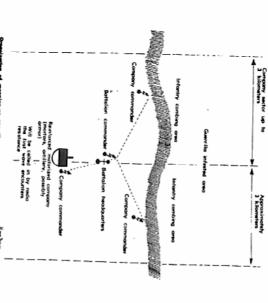
company-will follow. 3 kilometers. If artillery and armor are available, they will be assigned to At a sufficient distance a motorized reserve force—reinforced

the reserve force.

If the infantry encounters strong resistance the reserve force will

be called in by radio.

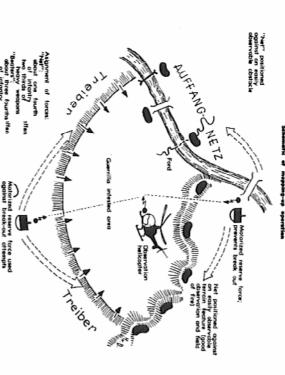
river or mountain range. will be stationed along some impassable terrain feature such as a prior to commencement of the operation. Usually, the blocking force guerrillas to withdraw but does not cause their destruction, a blocking force against which the enemy is driven, has to be established Since a counter-guerrilla operation of this type only forces the



positioning a "net": Good observation and fields of fire are the prerequisites for

Approximate assignment of forces is as follows: "Net":

"Beaters": Three fourths of available infantry personnel One third of heavy weapons available Two thirds of heavy weapons available One fourth of the infantry personnel available



operation since the enemy morale and strength is high. Hints for a break-out when you are being hunted Do not attempt to break out at the beginning of a mopping-up Later, the enemy will be more careless, more negligent and less

attentive. Soldiers will tend to bypass more difficult and tiresome

escape. ness. Consequently, nighttime will offer the best opportunities for at night-to follow paths and favorable terrain features out of laziterrain features. Linear formations will break up since people prefer—especially

enemy will soon need a force ten to twenty times larger-one to two ing out. battaiions. In order to pursue a guerrilla detachment of only 100 men, the

screen of security guards which will increase your chances of breakreorganize. During these periods, the enemy will only have a thin

Occasionally pursuit elements will concentrate to eat and to

After a successful break-out assemble at a pre-designated rally

point and move as fast and far as possible from the area.

How you can evade an enemy

enemy may not occupy well camounotice you. encirclement through the hrough Attempt nidecuts. or break to sneak mopping-up operation If individual groups are own in an area assigned to Each group will hide on its own in an area assigned to it. opprehended you will not lose the entire unit. Small groups of 3 to 4 men. H.D The group leader will and then occupy a of his team members

riagea

Camoutlage—sod, leaves, etc.

one may emerge signal when danger possibly in a tree. concealed position

concealment

Support for camouflage cover—lath frame, log frame, with sacking or shelter half on top. You may reduce the possibility of enemy search elements stepping on the camouflage cover, breaking into the digging holes halfway under bushes, ree breaking into the

If the enemy does not use dogs you have a good chance of remaining undetected. Consequently, during fire

105-110 cm

of the area. fights, concentrate your fire on dogs and their handlers. They are among your greatest enemies. Once a hole has and engage in the tire tight the group throw off their camouflage been discovered, all other members of

60 Cm

Part II

Emmentaler hill country

Organization and Operation of the Civilian Resistance Movement

Organization

Missions of the Civilian Resistance Movement

Maintain belief in final victory.

ward the enemy. Inform the population concerning appropriate behavior to-

the enemy, or approach of allied troops. together with the guerrilla units, an open uprising can be This will usually coincide with the approaching collapse of Collect and conceal weapons and ammunition for the moment

units, and portions of the Army still holding out as well Develop an intelligence service which will assist guerrilla

as allied

enemy, knows about this. This knowledge will keep many an official leaflets and rumors, you have to make sure that everybody, even the the oppressors for the "Day for Settling Accounts." (Through posters, foreign countries. Maintain a list of all atrocities committed by each official of

from committing himself). Publish a free newspaper ("underground paper"

Broadcast radio programs ("Freedom transmitter"

police (State Security Service). Establish an organization to hide persons sought by

(Refer these people to our own guerrilla units.) downed airplanes of allied countries or for escaped prisoners. Establish an escape and evasion net for crew members

enemy to a "slow death." community as so-called Falsify ration cards for the supply of persons expelled from "state enemies" and sentenced by the

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k. Counterfeit money and identification papers for persons 2. Recruiting for the Resistance Movement

especially cruel officials of the enemy as well as prominent traitors l. Fight against collaboration (cooperation with the enemy). m. Organize sabotage. Organize attempts against the lives of

among the masses available.

for active participation in the resistance movement.

You have to select carefully active resistance members from

In spite of all their good intentions, not all people are suitable

of the State Security Service.

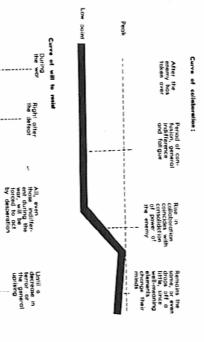
mentioned above as well as those that had to "disappear" because

Organize fighting elements for the time of open uprising.

Curve of Collaboration

A very small percentage of the population will collaborate with

and after a while will decrease. implementation of terrorist measures; it will then remain constant the enemy. This percentage will increase sharply right after the Curve of collaboration: Period of con-fusion, general indifference and fatigue Rise in collaboration collaboration with consolidation of power of the enemy Remains the same, or even drops off a little, since well-meaning elements change their minds



overbearing behavior. deportation, firing squads; forced requisitions, dismantling of plants; quotas"); breach of promise, blackmail, arrests, hostages, torture, government." Some of these mistakes are: forced conscription of movement by the mistakes of the occupation power and its "Quisling labor forces for abroad; excessive work quotas ("production The population is prepared for collaboration with the resistance "non-participant" in the resistance movement is no longer useful criminately be applied to everyone, fighter or non-fighter. since the system of arresting hostages or mass deportation will indissooner or later either by deportation or by execution. To remain a

zation will not be compromised, nor lose members. should have no knowledge of the resistance movement, so your organiindividuals will be arrested and subjected to brain washing. They

not be recruited for the resistance movement. It is likely that these

People that have held public positions during peace time should

The success or failure of the resistance movement depends upon

Make sure that this "basic rule of recruitment" is well known,

geous people to some degree since once the enemy is aware of this even to the enemy. Thus you can protect these valuable and coura-

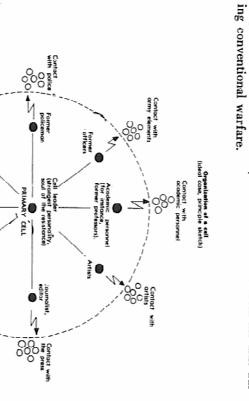
policy, his interest in them will diminish.

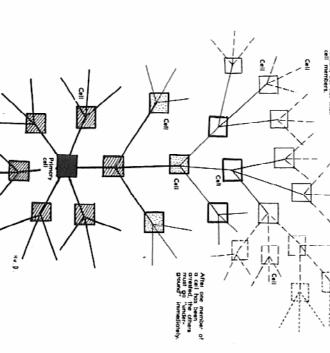
sooner or later, or even executed. For them it is best to join guerrilla ground movement." They certainly will be shadowed, will be arrested editors, professors, important administration officials. are: prominent politicians both active or retired; leading economists,

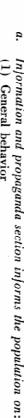
of danger. During the early phase of the occupation they may be forced publically to support the enemy. be as inconspicuous as possible and remain silent in public. Prominent personalities are also exposed to one special type Anybody wishing to work with the resistance movement must All these persons are too well known to participate in the "under-Examples of members unsuitable for the resistance movement

life looked upon unfavorably by the enemy, he will liquidate you not. If, by virtue of profession or descent, you belong to a walk of ured in terms of whether you belong to the resistance movement or 3. Joining a Guerrilla Detachment or Changing Over to the Resistance Movement Personal danger in the "fight of ideologies" is no longer meas-

sistance movement. desperation that a soldier may feel when isolated from his unit durmember of the resistance is subject to the same threat of fear and remains alone and isolated his morale will deteriorate. The isolated tive, had best immediately join a guerrilla detachment or the reare considered potential enemies and thus risk deportation or execuwarn you when the enemy intends to arrest you and help you escape. a member of the resistance movement you are protected by it. It can All those who by nature of their descent, profession or ideology Contact and work with individuals of similar conviction. If one In the hour of distress nobody will help the "non-fighter." As of their own cells plus the other cell leaders, but not their cell members. The individual cell members know only their leader. Cover on entire orec the leaders only







Activities of the Various Sections

Vital information should be disseminated on a need-to-know basis only.

The less the individual knows, the less he can reveal if tortured.

- General behavior Behavior during police interrogation

Individual members of the initial cell become the nucleus and rallying point for new cells.

Coften results in new cell whose leader will be the respective of the "primary cell."

Three to ten persons who know and highly respect each other, form a new cell.

Contact with church

Contact with working class and union class and union constitution (COO)

official

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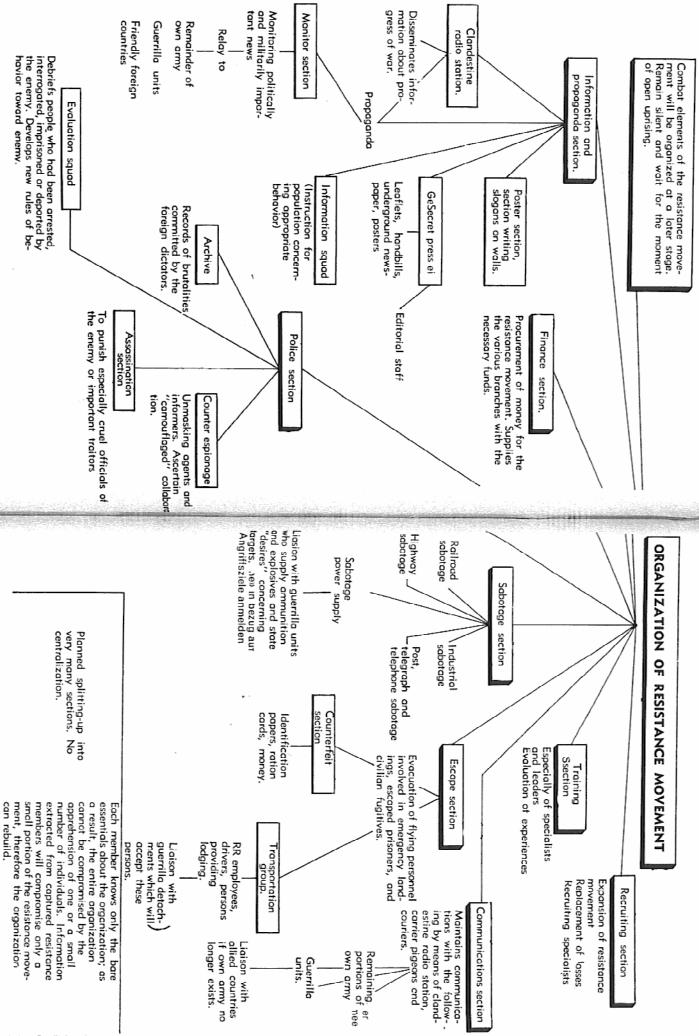
5 Information service Disseminates news about the true war situation.

camps.

Behavior in prison, during deportation and in forced labor

Behavior after police interrogation

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Rubber stamp cutter

Retoucher

transport. tions, where escapees can be lodged and fed before, during and after necessary; (3) A number of reliable inhabitants maintain relay staa ticket and hide them from enemy security units on the trains, if and conductors and engineers who will allow escapees to ride without from cross-country transportation firms; (2) A few RR dispatchers Take care of the displacement of escapees: (1) A few drivers

dFinance section

- Funds will be procured in the following manner (1) Counterfeit money printed in allied countries and smuggled
- Counterfeit money printed in the occupied territory
- 3 "Camouflaged" support funds with large companies.
- "underground" with the resistance movement at a favorable Recruiting of bank and postal employees, who will moment and with large sums.
- Raids upon enemy finance offices

Utilization of money:

officials, provide for persons that have gone "underground" and support the resistance press. This money will be used to fund espionage operations, bribe

available to families of deported, imprisoned and executed persons. contributions and payments in kind these families must be supported have to suffer more than absolutely necessary. By means of monetary to or must go underground must be assured that his family will not by the resistance movement. The same kind of support should be It is desirable to establish a compensation fund. He who wants

e Organization of counterfeit group (8 to 10 specialists)

official stamps, tickets, etc.). ports, ID cards, ration cards, counterfeit money, gasoline coupons, Counterfeit identification papers and change those in use. (Pass-

movement rubber stamps; mimeograph section; and a liaison man to resistance makes his equipment and material available; a section to counterfeit This group is composed of the owner of a printing shop who

> Only know the owner of the shop. But not the mimeograph section or liaison Rubber stamp counterfeiting Rubber stamp cutter Engraver Copper-plate engraver Only know the owner of the shop, not the hubber stamp section liaison man. Retoucher Reproduction photographer Etcher Mimeograph section Electroplating specialist Printer

Liaison man. Leader of escape section
Only knows the liaison man Places orders RESISTANCE MOVEMENT Chief (owner of shop). Only knows the two sections and the liaison man. Places orders and collects finished products. Only knows the leader (owner of printing shop) and the leader of the escape section.

at least two type setters (one machine setter); two printers; editor newspaper. It is composed of: owner of printing house who makes his machinery and installations available to the resistance movement; Organization of secret printing press (5 to 6 men) This section will print leaflets, posters, and an underground

sneakers or tennis shoes, bicycles (make no noise and are relatively

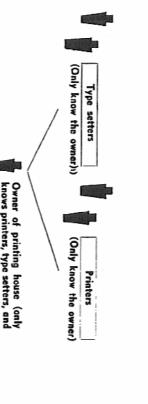
Material needed includes; paint buckets, large paint brushes,

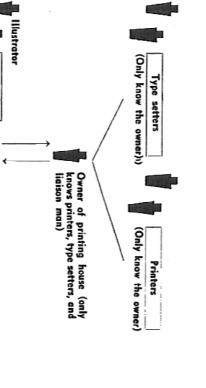
Section responsible for writing slogans on walls

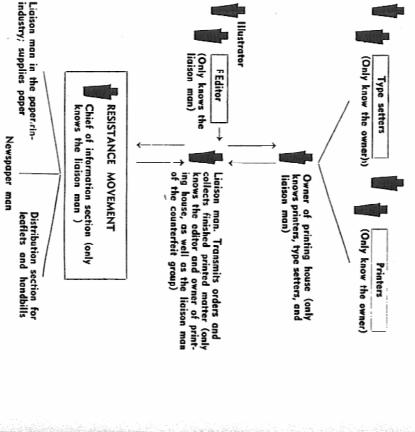
tast) and pistols for security elements.

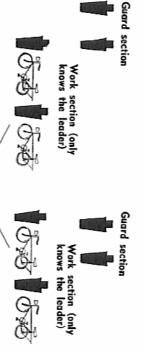
ment and "counterfeit group."

and illustrator; liaison man who moves between the resistance move-









shop or paint wholesale dealer). Only knows the leader of the slogan writing section. Paint supplier (owner of paint and the leader of the informa-tion section. section. Only knows the latter and passes them on to the supplier) (only knows his sections as well as the liaison man and paint fro mthe resistance movement movement. Accepts "slogans" Liaison man with resistance Leader of slagan writing section leader of the slogan writing

Only knows the liaison man Chief of information and RESISTANCE MOVEMENT

1. Basic Rules of Terror

II. Enemy Operations

pedience dictates enemy action.

enough to be apprehended at a politically unfavorable moment. Ex-

period or even executed for the slightest offense, if you are unlucky

he is failing in his attempts to "convert" you to his ideology, he will If you resist political indoctrination and the enemy realizes that

sleep in peace. Brutal treatment during interrogations and in the Brutal behavior during arrests and interrogations Night arrests increase the sense of terror. People can no longer

tions (interrogation cellars, prisons, etc.) with a cloak of horror. prisons tends to surround the State Security Service and its institu-

are acquainted with these techniques you can resist them more easily. have proved very effective. You therefore must be prepared. If you fear by terror. The enemy has developed terror techniques which attempt to obtain obedience through fear. He will try to create this

Surveillance of telephone and letters through censorship;

Establishment of an agent and informer net;

These terror measures are:

He who only writes a slogan on a wall runs the risk of deporta-

Relatively high sentences

the grease box of a railroad car runs the risk of being shot the same as the one who sets fire to a large garage or even destroys a transclandestine radio station. He who only throws a handful of sand into tion to a uranium mine just the same as the radio operator of a

desperation, those that have remained passive until now. Do not attempt to mobilize the "undecided" by "counterterror." Be patient; others and are under permanent control. However, during the resisused in the regular army where they have a close relationship with fastness of the individual, they are of no use, and even constitute tance fight, where everything depends upon the secrecy and steadunder pressure are unreliable. If needed, these people can still be will come to you quite automatically. Individuals forced to join you the enemy will take such measures that with the passage of time they adroitly, it can serve your cause by mobilizing, through hate and Propagation of "horror," however, is a two-edged sword. Used

where 160,000 telephone conversations are made and 200,000 pieces

phone surveillance are practically zero in a larger city such as Bern

The chances of success of the enemy mail censorship and tele-

of mail are posted daily.

ing something important by stopping too early.

he can only monitor a few conversations or he takes the risk of miss-

Long conversations are especially of nuisance to the enemy since

Surveillance of telephone and letters

Arbitrary sentences;

Lengthy prison sentences out of proportion to the offense.

No public trials except "show trials";

Arbitrary arrests;

Arbitrary arrests

Harmless paraphrasing and simple code words during telephone conversations and in letters even further reduce the effectiveness of The enemy will arbitrarily arrest completely harmless people

enemy censorship.

in order to spread the rumor that they have become victims of his

closely knit and effective. Do not fall for this trick but make some

worst. You may be sent to a forced labor camp for an indeterminate decreed for the same offense. Thus, you always have to expect the to political requirements. As a result seldom is the same sentence

The enemy does not punish according to the law but according

Arbitrary sentences

estimate of its capabilities and limitations. surveillance net. He wants to create the impression that his net is

suffering undue loss is to know him. The State Security Service (political police) is a foreign and

The first prerequisite to be able to fight the enemy without

State Security Service (Political Police such as the "Ochrana," "Gestapo," "Cheka," "GPU," "SD," and

than a terror organization. Their knowledge of police techniques is Actually, the State Security Service is less a police organization

ourselves and whose reactions you can estimate and predict. than the actual occupation troops who are individuals much like sinister thing to you. For this reason it will present a greater danger

Military," "Normal Police," and "Criminal Investigation Police." compensate for by increased brutality and cruelty. military. It is rather a mixture, hard to define at that, between "Partydemonstrate any finesse. What they lack in technical ability they The real striking power in any of these sectors is naturally The political police do not have a tight organization like the The actions of the political police are thus rough and do not

investigation organization.

slight and never equal those of a normal security police or a criminal

terrorize his own army and administrative officials. Consequently, is thus great and mostly successful. As a rule, he also tends to where it ends. His natural tendency to create a state within the state the area of responsibility of the State Security Service begins and Normally the enemy does not even know himself exactly where

ises to naked threats.

which he will attempt to convert by a variety of means-from prom-

The struggle for youth is roughly divided into two parts:

(1) Suppressing the traditional youth organizations and re-

placing them by a "State Youth Movement."

He will, however, turn with increased vigor toward the youth

in check and eliminate them, if necessary, by deportation or execuas being impossible to convert. He will rely on terror to keep them also eventually individuals who will support his ideology.

The enemy will write off the older generation, at least partially,

verted. With this policy, he not only hopes to obtain labor forces but you are not only to be conquered but also, if possible, to be conincorporate it into his ideological sphere of power. As a consequence, the occupied territory for his own war purposes, but also wants to

will attempt to subvert the minds of the youth.

The enemy not only wants to exploit economically and militarily

the Quising government installed by him, to consolidate power,

of terror.

small. The secrecy, however, increases the effects of terror. The State

Security Service exists less on effective results than on a reputation

clothes. They appear in uniform only on special occasions. tiveness. only a latent tension and rivalry which in turn reduces mutual effecthere is in most cases no real cooperation between these offices but Members of the State Security Service normally work in civilian

rather than just specific individuals are systematically eliminated. this reason entire sections of the population or professional groups before he has committed himself against the occupying power. For enemy is liquidated now as a preventive measure, in many cases even than to heal." This means: each person who might become a potential sary, but rather it operates on the principle that "to prevent is better preventive capacity by its mere presence or to find culprits, if neces-In contrast to the normal police it has no intention of acting in a The State Security Service is not bound by firm rules and laws.

zations to do the following: organizations will not be tolerated. movement. His demand upon your mind is complete. As a result Youth Movement" created by him. Any type of allegiance to the old he cannot tolerate any other youth organizations besides the "State Suppression of free youth organizations Specifically, the enemy will forbid the traditional youth organi-The enemy fears the forces of community alive in free youth (1) Wearing of uniforms or pieces of clothing resembling uni-Elimination or at least a great reduction of the influence of ing it with the influence of the party and its youth organifamily, church, and school upon young people, and replac-

tions, strong pressure will be created simultaneously to join the newly In addition to these active measures of fighting the organiza-(4) Participating in any kind of sports activity. (3) Marching, hiking, camping, etc.; (2) Displaying insignias, flags, and pennants;

of the "State Youth Movement."

position will be accepted only if he can prove that he was a member that in the future any applicant for any type of advanced or key created "State Youth Movement." It will be announced, for instance,

~

General

An occupation may last many years. The enemy and especially

3. The Struggle for the Youth

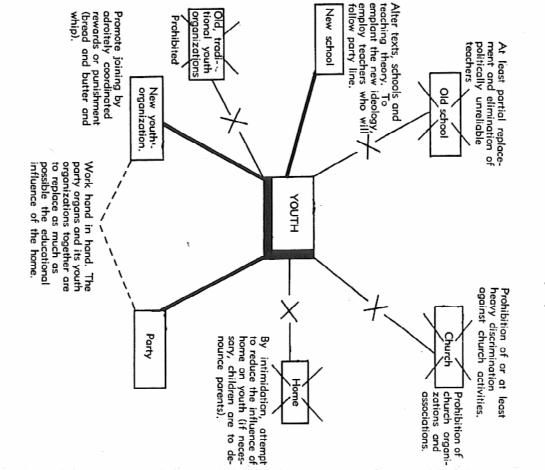
enemy." As a result everyone is watching each other.

in "cruelty," "faithfulness to the system," and "hate toward the the line. Each must attempt to surpass automatically his colleagues many agencies even during small affairs, no official can deviate from

by the profession as such, but is part of the system. By involving

The constant distrust even of their own officials is not caused

Elimination of conventional influence upon youth



- . scrupulous, diabolic exploitation of: Means used by the enemy to exploit the youth include the un-
- the youthful desire for action and adventure:
- the ability for enthusiasm (phony ideas);
- 3 the ability to become easily impressed with such things as flags, uniforms, music, and pictures;
- the little developed ability to judge critically; the fact that youth forgets easily and is resilient;

5 **£**

- 9 with older generation); the "conflict between generations" (normal latent tension
- 8 the "golden promises" of the future
- the veiled and indirect coercion which is only used as a last resort.

as his. The enemy thus attempts to make the aims of youth the same

First phase of subverting the youth

enemy's side by subjects of interest to them: First of all, the youth is to be enlisted and won over to the

Exploiting the "motor fad" of youth (knowledge of motors,

trips and colorful meetings). driver's school for motorcycles or cars). Exploitation of the "hunger for beauty" of youth (films and

Second phase

instruction increases until it becomes the main subject. presented by the state. Gradually, the number of hours of political almost unnoticed in the clever, interesting, and technical programs time being, only a very few lessons will be introduced which will go Introduction of political lessons (political influence). For the

ing occurs. change of emphasis from sports to a systematic pre-military traindanger of politically poisoning the youth. The enemy places great Since occupation may well last many years, there is a great In conjunction with the above, a slow, almost imperceptible

Fighting the Church

emphasis on political matters even in wartime.

Enemy operations against the church

greatest of cunning and will implement the dechristianization of life tial "enemy" and will fight it accordingly. He will proceed with the The totalitarian enemy will always label the church as a poten-

Operations against the church will take approximately the following form: (1) slandering the church; (2) making the church an church, reformation church, and independent religious movements (i.e., Methodist church, Christian Science, Jehova's Witnesses, etc.). several years. If he proceeds too quickly, general resistance would Under the concept of "church" one must include the Catholic church makes sacrifices it will gain a closer relationship to those The fight against the church also has its positive aspects. It separates the former followers from the truly faithful. When the portions of the population which, until now, have remained aloof Attitudes of Church in the Fight against Church

church in one attempt but will undermine it slowly over a period of in stages so as not to be too conspicuous. He will not destroy the

for long periods of time.

on new persecutions. Through this action its hands are often tied

result.

be accused of misdemeanors such as embezzlement. instance, morals charges will be brought against priests or they will will attempt to portray church figures as common criminals. For

In an effort to prevent creation of martyrs, if at all possible, he

object of ridicule.

₿.

Special measures

The enemy will resort to chicanery of all sorts to suppress the

and will eliminate special religious instructions such as "chatechism power supply. He will discontinue religious instructions in schools church, such as the withdrawal of coal allotments or reduction of The enemy will suppress Catholic schools and institutions; dis-

tures, etc.) in public (for instance, schools, hospitals, etc.); prohibit solve religious associations; remove Christian symbols (crosses, picinstance by a state "youth initiation" or similar action. lessons," "confirmation lessons," etc. Possibly he will replace it for

religious magazines and books; limit and finally prohibit church

also be discontinued under the pretext that it is no longer necessary church or religious instruction. After a while, such instruction will

services. Parents will be pressured to quit sending their children to

since it is attended only by a backward minority or not at all. Similar procedure will be used to reduce church attendance

set one group or class against another

Occupied Areas.

and a personality cult. ments will be revenged sooner or later. The church must emphasize the fact that each of God's commandest chances of success are thus directly related.

The church must concentrate upon fighting against intolerance

will be able to do real missionary work. Greatest difficulties and high-

from its efforts and aims. When the church is being persecuted it

only belong to their parents but should be brought up by them. nate as such all persecuted persons. freedom to worship; and must remind the people that children not as resisting the misuse of power, disobeying edicts impinging on It must cultivate the concept of "help thy neighbor" and desig-It must call attention to the responsibilities of a Christian, such

Propagation of Dissension Among the Population in

In order to consolidate his power, the enemy will attempt to

gate dissension between producers and conresentment toward large land owners. Instidistrust toward the working class. Aggravate

Create antagonism toward farmers. Aggravate distrust against intellectuals and the church. resentment against the middle class. Foster

Foster distrust of the working class. Stir up distrust against commerce and in-Cultivate resentment toward working class.

Foster distrust toward city dwellers. Foster

City dwellers Foster distrust toward the country folk. In-

Farmersducers. Discredit the farm population. stigate dissension between consumers and pro-

Working class-

Artisans-Middle class-

100

experience, strictly adhere to the agreements made so as not to bring tion and pacify the aroused public. The church itself will, based on subsequent period of calm is to smooth over the waves of indignacase when subordinate elements have exposed themselves too much In many cases a so-called "public peace" is negotiated with the church after the initial wave of persecution. This is especially the

by their anti-church attitudes and have caused great attention. The

a "backward church goer."

Church goers may be threatened with being black listed. They may

be considered unsuitable for certain offices and positions for being

will drop you without any qualms. A complete 180° reversal in his you as long as he needs you. Once he has accomplished his goal, he dissension. The tune will soon change. The enemy will only favor loyal cooperation. population or group, he will attempt to obtain their approval and Do not fall for this well planned scheme to increase internal

Church

3. Youth Organizations

—Political and non-denomina-

–Reformed church

–Catholic church

tional

Independent religious groups

-- Church —Politica

By temporary concessions to one or the other section of the

To divide and conquer is the enemy's favorite tactic.

course of operations will not bother him. He has been used to such

of greater advantage to him.

radical changes for decades. pursue small group and special interests against your fellow citizens, If you agree to join the game and are short-sighted enough to gradually increase the severity of class repression. lation that he dislikes. During these "special operations" he will The enemy will eliminate certain classes or section of the popu-

7. Enemy Liquidation of Certain Classes of the Population.

6. Tactics Usd by Enemy in Destroying Clubs and Associayou will only aid the enemy and exhaust yourself. Nothing could be Normally this will take place as follows: First, he will dismiss only those in key positions

will force these classes to make contributions. He will prohibit them from working in certain professions. He

He will then withdraw food ration cards since these individuals are The enemy will bar these individuals from all types of work.

"non-workers."

insignia. entering certain places. They may be forced to wear identifying phones, and prohibited from purchasing books and magazines. They will be prohibited from owning vehicles, radios, or tele-They will be discriminated against by being prohibited from They will be deported to forced labor camps and liquidated.

Operations of the Resistance Movement

1. Procedure of the Resistance Movement

Phase 1: Period of Observation and Evaluation.

watch former members in order to stifle any attempt to reorganize destroy and outlaw the organizations. The State Security Service will the club or association.

zations prematurely so as not to alarm the others.

the time being. He will also avoid smashing local branches of organi-

He will thus proceed carefully by observing and registering for

is thus facilitated since the enemy does not have the membership tion of the smashed organization, taking place later and illegally, mass of the members will be able to go underground. A reorganizarisk of having membership lists destroyed. Therefore, he will only

If he immediately prohibits such organizations, he takes the

harassment, etc.

hibited at once, but will be initially subjected to various types of

Clubs and associations disliked by the enemy will not be pro-

be able to apprehend leaders and prominent officials whereas the

lists.

power would be insufficient to do so. He will rather suppress them The enemy will never oppose all clubs at the same time. His

102 in the following sequence. individually, and at different times. He will suppress organizations 'n Political parties Unions

-Social Democratic Party —Middle Class Parties

When the enemy has obtained the membership lists he will

Be patient, allow the population to recuperate. Time will work

Sort out the population as follows: Observe the enemy and study his peculiarities

c. Who acts passively or is indifferent?
d. Who has joined the enemy's ranks? Who hesitates? Who can be considered for active collaboration?

respect each other well. Phase 2: Organization of passive resistance. Form cells by bringing together several persons who know and

(more than ten persons) divide them and form new ones.

Consolidate the various cells. As soon as they become too large

Establish connection with other cells.

tion has reached a certain degree of development, you will begin As soon as several such circles exist, and the underground organiza-Group several cells under a leader. They will then form a circle Put a piece of tar paper around the box. Cover the joints of the box with wax (such as candle wax).

Place the weapon into a wooden box.

Wrap the entire weapon in a large cloth. Tie the cloth with

Wrap a rag soaked in oil around the bolt.

Close off the muzzle by means of a stopper made of grease or

a cellar with gravel ground, barn with natural ground, sheltered Bury the box at a dry place, if possible in a building (such as

Check, clean and grease the weapon about once every two to

layers of newspapers. Place the packages into a wooden box whose individual hand grenades). Pack ammunition as follows: (loose rounds, packages, cases, Wrap the individual packages of ammunition in about ten

three months.

places, etc.).

and wrap the box similar to the weapons container.

bottom is covered with about 5 centimeters of dry sawdust. Close

Ammunition is very sensitive to humidity; as a result, you must

The sawdust will absorb any humidity that may enter the box.

change newspaper and sawdust about once every two months and air the ammunition for a while. Package of ammunition Approx. ten layers Approx. 5 centimeters of sow dust

with greate or wax

They must be removed from the reach of the enemy when the Tor paper sealed by wax.

machine. Isolate agents and informers. Initiate acts of sabotage. Keep traitors and informers in check by counter terror. Make

initiated.

and guerrilla operations to the extent that open insurrection can be occupation power has been weakened by events beyond our command it as dangerous to work for the enemy as it is to work against him.

Continue to maintain passive and active resistance, until the

warning, hiding, or assisting them escape. Organize a propaganda

Remove persecuted persons from the reach of the police by,

enemy.

Phase 3-Commencement of resistance operations.

Inform the population about appropriate behavior toward the

forming special sections.

2. Concealment of Weapons and Ammunition from the

and ammunition. Enemy In practically every Swiss household you will find weapons

either by our own or by enemy troops. ammunition which, during the fighting, have been left in your area country is occupied. Keep these weapons until guerrilla detachments or the resistance To supplement arms on hand, also collect small arms and

104 with a heavy layer of grease (only use weapons grease). humidity, proceed as follows: illegal possession may mean a death sentence. movement need them. Weapons must be cleverly concealed as their In order to protect the weapons from considerable damage due to Insure that the weapon is completely dry before covering them The best method of concealing munitions is by burying them.

WEAPONS BOX

fiscate all radio sets in order to interrupt the last connection through from the free world or from your government in exile from reaching the "Iron Curtain" of the occupation. He will want to lower your morale by preventing information

3. Concealment of Radios from the Enemy

Hide your radio immediately since the enemy will soon con-

4. Manufacture of Illegal Printed Matter Manufacture by individuals In the manufacture of underground newspapers, leaflets, etc., difficult to obtain.

you must distinguish between items produced by individuals and Ď.

The following security measures should be observed:

of paper, type and ink will be correspondingly larger and may be

machines create considerable noise during operation. The quantity brought into the operation in order to operate the presses; the However, security problems increase as several people must be Each type of publication, from the handbill to the poster, is possible. can reproduce ten to 100,000 copies of the items you wish to dis-

A large circulation can be effected in a short period of time.

Advantages and disadvantages:

Burn the carbon paper used, do not simply throw it away; waste

papers (bad copies) must be burned as are stencils, rough-drafts,

and manuscripts that are no longer needed. Each time material is

the building; operating an air hammer nearby; turning on several noise of a large press by running the engine of a vehicle in front of pages with the technical aides he has at his disposal. burned, stir ashes with a stick as the enemy can read the charred Also, melt type and disassemble hand compositions. Camouflage

raw material-paper and ink-are easy to obtain. There is no noise

There are several advantages to this type of operation. The

Equipment used to produce such material is inconspicuous and

Individuals can produce several hundred copies of leaflets by

during the printing.

By working alone, you are relatively secure.

Circulation will be small but this disadvantage is compensated

for by the utilization of many individuals.

Arrest of single individuals will not compromise the entire

can be easily hidden.

typewriter, or various types of stamps.

items produced in a print shop.

Political collaborator Military collaborator Drawings and Cartoons Artist for \$\text{\$\text{Humorist}}\$ Create jokes about Satirist

script for radio broadcasts and articles for underground newspapers.

Several people will be involved in designing posters, writing

Design of Illegal Printed Matter:

captions

the new regime

If you are using a well-known, talented personality whose style

the need for objective news and in turn the need for and importance fiscation of radio sets as well as censorship of the press, will increase style, will be immediately arrested. do the master copy. Anybody who can be recognized by virtue of his only supply ideas and rough copies; an unknown person will then "underground." Under certain circumstances, this individual may of drawing or verse is well known, he can only collaborate if he goes The ban against listening to foreign radio stations or the con-

means known to everybody, for your secret enterprise. Conceal your ment or execution. If possible, use machines which are serving legal

production machines are found, the inhabitants will face imprison-

If, during a search of private homes, supplies or paper and re-

paper supply inconspicuously with other "legal" paper supplies.

With printing presses found in shops or publishing firms you

Large operation

where and can often be utilized when not being used for their norma when operated. Such machines can be found in large numbers everymaterial-paper, stencils, colors. Such machines make little noise tively small and can be hidden easily. It is easy to procure raw print several thousand copies of leaflets, etc. The machinery is relaB. Small shop

A small shop utilizing mimeograph and stencil machines can

of leaflets and underground newspapers.

5. Propaganda

A. Distribution of leaflets

off enemy posters, rubber soled or tennis shoes, (noiseless) and per-

Equipment used by sections: paint bucket, spatulas to scrape

greatest possible effect. the most modest means of the underground movement will have the able acquaintances. The radius of contact will thus be increased and who receives a leaflet should not keep it but will pass it on to reliwells. This can be best done by people wearing postal uniforms. He former may be among them. Throw leaflets into mail boxes in stair-Distribution of Underground Newspapers Do not distribute leaflets to strangers on the street since an inleaflets almost more than weapons and explosives. gun. The State Security Service fears underground newspapers and pistol, a reproduction machine is worth as much as a light machine haps bicycles as they are fast and make no noise. Conditioning of Resistance Leaders or Members Engaged in Extremely Hazardous Tasks. Keep in mind that a typewriter is often more important than a

and leaflet that the contents be copied by typewriter and circulated them and pass them on. Insert a request at the end of each newspaper well. They in turn will pass them on to acquaintances who will read Section for painting slogans on walls—writing slogans on walls. Slogans written on walls are a good means to keep the masses Distribute underground newspaper to persons whom you know during house search by the State Security Service and behavior durphases at their camp prior to the commencement of the operation, pare their operations down to the smallest detail and train on certain you are required to train your most important members in behavior Training on behavior during house search. Just like your comrades in the guerrilla detachments who pre-

niques of house search and members of the resistance movement who to nerve-wrecking situations; and to demonstrate mistakes made in carried out in the same manner as those of the State Security Service are acquainted with its methods. have experienced house searches by the State Security Service and made in his behavior; to strengthen his nerves by conditioning him in order to obtain as much realism as possible. As instructors, utilize former police officials who know the tech-The purpose of such drill is to show your comrade mistakes he These house searches, conducted as part of the training, must be

are versed in the technique of interrogation. People who have pre-Training for behavior during interrogations. Here again, use as instructors former police or law officials who

hiding contraband.

tion since such activities demonstrate the inefficiency of the occupa-

make the enemy nervous and raise the self-confidence of the popula-

Large numbers of slogans, appearing night after night, will

tion forces and the power of the resistance movement.

Destruction of enemy posters

stroke can be effected, may be used. However, chalk is easily washed

off. Oil paint, on the other hand, sticks to the object and can be made

and large brushes. If necesary, chalk, held sideways so that a wide

Slogans are best smeared on sidewalks and walls with oil paint

illegible only by repainting.

were used by the western resistance movements during World War II

phrases; single letters or symbolic signs such as the "V" for victory aroused. Slogans must be as simple as possible. It is best to use catch

"one can survive such interrogations."

to give valuable tips, and last but not least, be a living example that viously been interrogated by the State Security Service may be able

maintain several safehouses in the same city or district in order to Chiefs and important members of the resistance movement must

of paper bearing the inscription "Nothing but lies." This will require little time and does not create any noise.

fied with pasting across the official poster a relatively small ribbon these posters. However, if surveillance is effective and tight, be satisbut time-consuming method of partially scraping or pasting over over these posters or paste over them with resistance posters.

If the enemy surveillance of streets is ineffectual, use the cheap

be opposed or you will slowly "drown" in the flood of propaganda as well as propaganda posters supporting the enemy ideology, must

Official notifications or announcements of the occupation forces

Special sections should be created to tear off, scrape off, paint

"Going Underground". Selection and Use of Hide-outs

if necessary. Likely places for such hide-outs are seldom used apart-

hold conferences, or to go underground temporarily or permanently,

tor a period of time.

it may be necessary to commute continually on railroads or subways ments, warehouses, homes of friends, or vacation cottages. Sometimes

8. Security of Safe Areas

Locations which you must visit frequently, such as hide-outs,

curtains; open or closed windows; or clothes hanging on clothes predesignated placement of shutters, flower pots; arrangement of Design a system of signals to indicate whether a location is secure by homes of friends, etc., must be made secure by using simple signs.

emergency hide-outs which facilitate one's "going underground" tempor-

dentally" knock it over when you are being dragged by, etc.

For example, place a flower stand in the stairwell and "acci-

you are being led off in handcuffs.

sign. For this reason, an additional security refinement must be

Security Service before they have time to post the normal warning

instance, the inhabitants are arrested unexpectedly by the State

This rudimentary security system may be compromised if, for

spicuously by the house.

so that in case of danger you have the possibility of passing incon-

These signs must be able to be recognized from some distance

developed and be of such a nature that you can activate it even when

lines.

H. 4 Dach Œ) No written material will be kept in a hide-out Œ Hideout

attending can pose as turniture solesmen. meeting place. Those Also serves as a good arily or for good. endangered. else is also s that someone A disadvantage Hame of a friend company. of a furniture Warehouse, person. or important resistance leader Home of a quarters.
Mostly empty. Furnished Temporary use will not arouse in the proximity. Vacation cottage As a train commuter, one can sleep, confer, or live on a train for a short period. a friend.

carefully as a raid, for they constitute a "special type" of operation. Security of Underground Conferences Selection of meeting place: Meetings of resistance members must be prepared at least as

110

Known to each chief or important member

small group of selected persons:

on edge of town.

Greenhouse

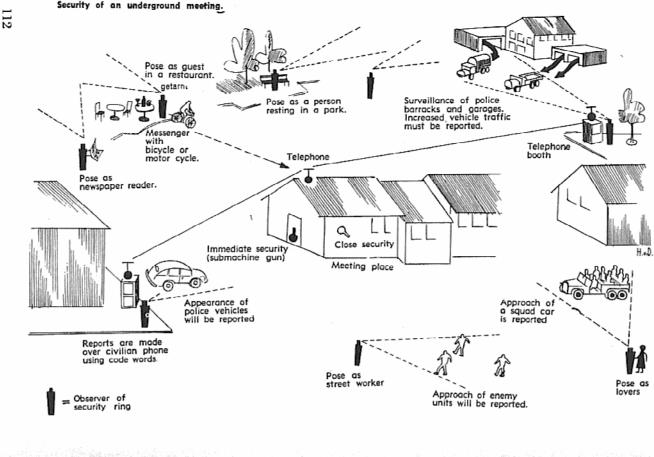
suspicion.

leaders must have an individual

anyone, even his family. hide-out which is unknown to No one knows all hide-outs

him alone.

Store food and water at the hide-outs so that you can hide for several days without exposing yourself.



searching and encirclement are made very difficult and time-consuming for the enemy. Consequently, you may gain sufficient time Behavior of participant going raided. Avoid them. individual buildings in the open can be easily surrounded and and returning

A suitable place,

for instance, might be in amongst row houses

ö

From the moment you

yourself in "combat with the State Security Service" leave your home you must

and

ģ consider

fight more

careful than a soldier on reconnaissance more ennervating, takes longer and Į. more cruel than any fight patrol. Your type of

ŝ the front of Observe the street prior to leaving 20 "conventional war. home to see if your house

Watch out for repeated be an informer, or member of the State Security Service shadowing being watched. Be as inconspicuous as possible once on the street. When checking to determine if you are being are hard to remember; thus pay attention to clothing. appearances of the same

person who might

tollowed,

do not

rear while crossing the street, around in a conspicuous manner. lighting a cigarette, untolding Instead, casually glance to

newspaper, entering or leaving a shop. follow you. hours; the fuller they are the less likely anyone will be able he public transportation system (streetcar), but during

Ç

Security for meeting place: Distinguish between outer "security ring" and "inner security"

civilian telephone using code words. vehicles than Police buildings and garages should be watched to ascertain if more and warn of the approach of police either on toot or distance from the meeting place. The inner security ring will meeting place itself. Inner security of the meeting will consist of one guard on Members of the outer security ring will observe routes The outer security ring consisting of observers will usual are leaving. Warnings will be passed on

of access

vehicles

be

ĕ some

ground floor with a pistol or submachine gun and one observer of the upper floors who will move from window to window. Preparations in case of enemy action:

Ď.

going to fight or run if discovered by the enemy. If you choose

Before the meeting convenes you must determine if you are

routes. and what material must be removed. Designate predetermined escape If you choose to bluff your way through, develop a good cover

exile.

Suitable couriers are:

In rural areas:

Door-to-door

They also may be used to maintain contact with the government in

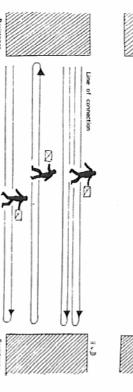
"Operational couriers" used for cross-country communication.

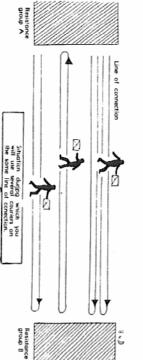
"Tactical couriers" used for the internal communication in a

small area, and

fight, designate who is to serve as rear guard and who is to escape

story; determine who is to hide what and how. group A Line of connection struction during which you will only use the course on the same line of connection He is, so to speak, being used at all times. He thus has a relatively large knowledge of the organization. 1 Ť group B





<u>.</u> Courier Service

telephone system; civilian postal system, and clandestine transmitters pending police action. transmit orders and directives quickly as well as warnings of im-It is imperative to develop a communications net in order to As means of communication you will use: couriers; the public

You must distinguish between:

employees airlines Personnel 9

arousing suspicion

Often can move about

for long distances without

(noitsoinummoo

(Cross-country

"Оретатіопаї "сочтістя"

ဂ

Cross-country

boys, truckers Mailmen, errand companies

causing suspicion

about easily without Persons who can move

Communication)

"Tactical Couriers"

RR-postal RR personne

salesmen Veterinarians Cattle dealers

(Close

Ġ. In urban areas: without causing suspicion Persons who travel a lot

and electric

Collectors for gas

The "courier" who must contin-The Courier service

resistance move-ment (sender) Local chief of Middle

nothing about the operational area of A and B, and as little as possible about C. ually expose himself, must know

operational

Cell leader (receiver)

Courier

Middle

The less missions on individual has to ful-till, the less knowledge he has of the organization.

He will farget much due to relatively long intervals between missions.

When one courier is put out of commission you already have replacements broken in and the line of connection is not put out of commission.

Possibly connected with so called "dead mailbox"

with so called Possibly connected "dead mailbox"

mailbox"

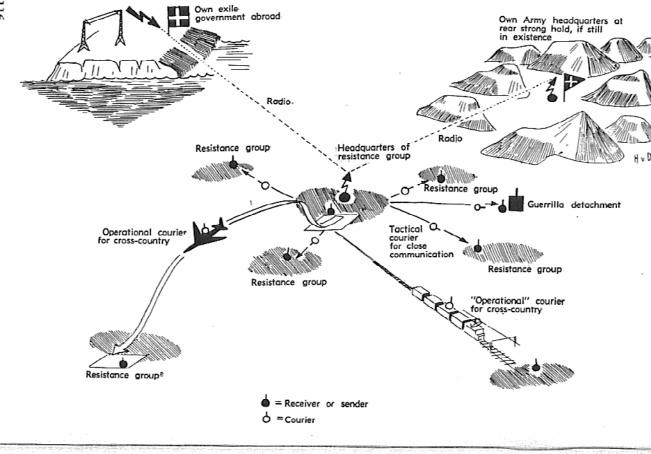
Organizational area (A)

Organizational area (C)

Organizational area (B)

receiver, for these are the chiefs of the organi-zation. For security measures, insert "middle-men" who accept messages or deliver them Your couriers are continually exposed to the canger of being apprehended. As a rule, they should thus know neither the sender nor the

for transmittal.



Security guard in civilian clothes, poses as harmless country laborer, Inner security ring of radio station Guards are to report the presence phone (code), bicycle, motorcycle of enemy search elements with direction finder apparatus so that underground sending messages in rting means: civilian street cleaner, station efc. ջ Ġ when se Prepared hide-out about 500 finder apparatus on foot. Inner security ring of radio station clandestine sender. vehicle attempting direction station of resistance 3 sender in order to "disappear" party with apparatus direction to locate

Security of a resistance radio station

during operation.

Transmittal of messages by radio

of radios should be

₽.

quarters (remainder of Army at rear stronghold) if the latter still government in exile in allied countries or our own Army headcontacting higher headquarters of the resistance movement and our Only use radios. The only extensive use

station should be camouflaged and guarded. During tactical situaradio security measures. Messages should be sent in code. The radio is worthwhile to expend a great deal of effort in establishing

of citizens. In order to place your radio communications under surception of couriers who disappear among the hundreds of thousands the use of direction finders are easier for the enemy than the interrelation to the value of the various messages. is made difficult and the effort expended for security is too great in Do not forget that the monitoring of radio transmissions and

tions, within the resistance movement, do not use radios. For here

you have to transmit many messages daily. As a result, radio security

railroad stations and large trains (express, international trains) are more likely to be subject to more thorough surveillance by the State Board and leave the train at secondary or suburban stations. Main If possible use secondary lines. Always travel on local trains. of policemen.

11. Use of Trains

and well equipped experts. To intercept couriers he needs an army veillance, he only needs a handful of clever, technically well trained

for instance during

Shop

Block

School, etc. Factory Used only occasionally,

unrests, revolts. demonstrations, strikes,

The "informer reserve" is

From this group is used the

"Movable reserve," so

"local forces"

Permanent Net of Informers

are used permanently in each

Informer Reserve

State Security Service

Informer Headquarters of the

to speak

the bus to get to the station at Ostermundingen. There board the local is more likely to occur in large trains than on "slow trains." Example: You want to travel from Bern to Luzern. Walk or use

12. Neutralizing Informers

Aims of enemy

your activities; sow distrust; make contact among members of the By using informers, the enemy hopes to collect information on

and against

be shadowed Suspects to

looked upon Persons

whom material

and who are unfavorably

such as:

Former

ity ("faithful to political reliabilEnemies,

"Friends"

Potential enemies Evaluation of

collected

ed) for own later (recruit to be used

Editors Union officials politicians

> personalities party line") of

from among

Priests Teachers

cupation troops Organs of ocOfficials Former police Former officers own ranks,

for instance:

tration officials

Key adminis-

Police officials Party officials is to be

walk the rest of the way. station in Littau, four kilometers before reaching Luzern, and then

train to Langnau. In Langnau transfer to the next "slow train" going in the direction of Luzern. However, leave the train at the small

Security Service. Checking passengers while the train is in motion

Momentary Problems

Surveillance of momentarity interesting persons

composed of the most skilled and qualified individuals. Operational Area of Informers 1. Clearing of personal questions "mass," or the average intormer

Permanent Problems interesting persons

Surveillance of permanently

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diagram:

becomes very difficult.

resistance more difficult.

zation of the resistance movement, especially in its initial stage,

Nobody can trust his neighbor anymore. As a result, the organi-

Techniques of using informers can be seen in the following

case norm representation are used by brottle	
case both threats and temptation are used by prom	Concession
and imprisoned or in concentration camps. In this	Specifics
2. Families of political opponents under arrest	
Security Service or being liquidated.	
given the choice of either working for the State	Opinion and Lechnical Problems
1. Politically incriminated persons who are	2. Clearing up Questions of
Finally, the following are recruited as informers:	Operational Area of Informers

What is the "opinion": of their own police

troops

of their own occupation

the population (masses): What is the public opinion of

the various measures

what are the reactions to toward the "system" what is the attitude

terror, etc.)

forces (dismantling, taken by the occupation

prison or no sentence.

5. Sexually abnormal persons

7. Drug addicts Alcoholics 4. Criminals who are promised release from

More or less volunteers (about 60%)

3. People indulging in tax evasion, the black

market, etc.

in case of cooperation.

easing conditions of imprisonment or even release ising execution or torture in case of refusal or

(202 tuods)

Blackmail

В. of their own (working class) in the factories administration Recruiting Informers The State Security Service will thoroughly investigate the past sistance suppy of population Sabotage/passive work enthusiasm (production)

may be able to blackmail the victims at the appropriate moment. In formers. Above all it is essential to collect material with which he and present of those people who seem to be likely prospects as in-

this respect not only political opinion but also one's private life are of The following are points which are of special interest to the State

Does he have debts?

Does he have other financial difficulties?

Does everything work well in his marriage or is there a possibil-

Security Service:

interest.

ity of black mail?

Does he have a girl friend?

Is he extraordinarily ambitious? fully hidden from his present associates?

Did he commit a foolish act sometime in the past which is care-

Is he bitter, dissatisfied and on bad terms with society?

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trust and whom you have known for years.

up pieces of conversation in public than to infiltrate a group of information for informers will dry up. It is easier for them to pick spicuous manner.

By maintaining a persistent silence in public the best source of

When a third party arrives change the subject in an incon-

people known to each other; in this group a personal atmosphere

exists where an individual's thinking and past are known to one

Active measures to defend against informers:

another.

quarters of the State Security Service but always in some plain

The meeting place for an informer is never located in the head-

streetcar, railroad or restaurant. Speak only with persons whom you	Discuss confidential subjects only in closed rooms never in a	0
ly with	closed	
persons	rooms	
whom	never	
you	e H	

Passive measures used against informers:

confidential subjects only in closed rooms never in a

Defense Against Informers

to perform even the dirtiest jobs.

(302 tuods)

Volunteers

and are so blind ideologically that they are willing

Idealists who have fallen for the "system"

to do anything for money.

8. Those lacking character who are willing

restaurant where informers can come and go without being recogpeople, informers will not draw undue attention to themselves. are very suitable as meeting places since in the constant stream of nized or drawing attention. Insurance agencies, travel bureaus, etc.,

through the use of wall posters, handbills and rumors. Insure that their identity is made known to the population Attempt to identify informers and thereby neutralize them.

Locate and observe these meeting places.

generally increases the chances of listening in. Prior to a conversa-13. How to Meet the Danger of Being Overheard Modern construction methods with its minimal wall thicknesses

neighboring apartment or the stairwell. You thus prevent involuntary Do not speak in those rooms of your home which adjoin a tion, close doors and windows.

Service, turn on the radio prior to secret discussions. Select a station being overheard. the radio. Its noise will drown out your conversation and prevents "overhearing" of your conversation but also a deliberate "listening" by your neighbor. If you fear that your home is bugged by the State Security If you have roomers or if you possess only one room turn on

approved by the enemy and turn it up to full volume. Any micro-Microphones are seldom used for obvious reasons. phones will thus only pick up the noise of the radio. Apart from that, do not fear the danger of bugging too much.

14. Behavior During Interrogation

lighted cigarette, etc. They will attempt to demoralize you with horrible news, hunger,

of teeth, extraction of finger and toe nails, being dabbed with a

You can expect general mistreatment, such as beatings, removal

coffins," which prevent you from sitting or lying down.

You will be prevented from going to sleep by guards who will

arouse you each time you begin to fall asleep.

ment in dark cell; and confinement in "small cells," called "upright

You can expect the following: solitary confinement; confine-

interrogating officials will show their true face soon enough. ice. This is only a technique used to throw you off your guard. The by the State Security Service. You must realize this.

Hollering, threats and mistreatment are among the methods used

Do not be deceived by "friendship" of the State Security Serv-

enemy," everyone whom you know will also be suspected a potential

Avoid mentioning names. Since you are considered a "state

proved. At least you will make propaganda this way.

Deny and refute everything, even when the accusations can be

will blind you with glaring lights while the interrogation officials sit ble." Keep in mind that the police cannot read your thoughts. They rule to follow during an interrogation is: "To say as little as possito protect your kidneys by pressing your elbows against your body.

Always answer in a vague and indeterminate manner. The basic

in the center of a protective rib or bone cage. Kicking and clubbing and roll over onto your stomach. Your sensitive organs are thus

will cause less damage. In addition pull in your chin and attempt

role of the "dead" or "seriously injured." Fall down on the floor

Do not attempt to remain upright as long as possible. Play the

time. The rest would only hinder each other.

the room. Thus only two or three men can strike you at the same

15. Behavior in Forced Labor Camp (Concentration Camp)

Organization By order of the camp administration, a "barracks senior" often

you can improve the living conditions considerably.

on your own since by building an organization among the prisoners to be designated also. Where this is not the case you must do this has to be selected for each barracks; sometimes a "camp senior" has

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they can all hit you at the same time. Attempt to reach a corner of in the interrogation cellar, do not remain in their midst. This way

If several officials of the State Security Service knock you down

are the confidants of the barracks inmates. whereas in camps run with strict discipline you can only institute purposes and even secretly improved. In the camp net the chief is the "camp senior." His aids are the In the barracks net the chief is the "barracks senior." His aids In camps with less control you are able to build both nets, Barracks net (comprises the various barracks) Camp net (comprises the entire camp) and You must distinguish between: the solidarity of the camp. You have to spot them soon and subdue criminals will be imprisoned at the same time; they are to disturb through); issue instructions on behavior for the immediate future; political and military situation (some information will always filter the guards during work (political conversion). issue directives on what will be discussed the following day with Trusted individuals will inform the inmates about the general Together with the political inmates a certain number of common

reasons (contact with inmates) has to be used by you for your own

perhaps items of clothing.

will thus share in tobacco products and additional food items and

The net thus installed by the camp administration for technical

more people assigned a mission in a barracks, the greater the possihelp others, his own problems will recede into the background. The net. By virtue of the fact that one has an office (mission) and must bility of maintaining the will to resist for long periods. Assign as many missions as possible in the secretly organized submit requests; i.e., obtain permission to write letters, receive

the masses of inmates and the camp administration (accept orders;

The barracks or camp seniors are responsible for contact between

barracks seniors.

hygiene, etc.)

Genera Take care of new arrivals. They are naturally more demoralized.

alone their will to resist threatens to collapse. Then the enemy has Instruct new arrivals about the general camp conditions and appropriate behavior by a specially selected individual. If they are left

reached his goal. As old inmates you have to take preventive

complaints pertaining to treatment, food supply, billets, heating, mail, visits, permission to smoke, etc.; submission of protests and cine, first aid material and instruments. But this is not so important. for self-preservation will be quickly snuffed out and they quickly die. Organize a barracks aid service. You will, of course, lack medi-

bay or are returned to work too soon because of maliciousness or lack Details concerning camp or barracks net Organization of medical care: In many cases, the sick or injured are not admitted to the sick

them. They are very often informers.

of space. Without care given by comrades, the will to live to instinct

Possible ways of helping the sick when lacking first aid material In summertime, give him the coolest place; in wintertime the

inner strength.

injured feels that his society is taking care of him, he will muster The whole thing is rather a psychological problem. If the sick or

warmest spot in the barracks. Quench his thirst; if possible, give him additional food items

which the strongest have saved.

Give him something to smoke. Cool him off with wet cloths or give him additional blankets

obtained from those in better physical condition.

Take care of him generally. Assign him the lightest duties if sick individuals have to work.

In each barracks system is a former doctor, pharmacist, student

to believe in the future. To cope with this problem, the prison com-Organization of Ministry: can assume the role of a "nurse." of medicine, first aid man, or some other suitable individual who life seems to disappear completely and a person is no longer able Each will reach a point of low morale when the last hope for

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cussion groups.

belief in the victory of the good cause. Organize singing and dis-

Spread true news about the world situation so as to foster the

order to strengthen the feeling of solidarity and to improve living

Build the above mentioned organizations among inmates, in

You can maintain the will to resist and morale by a variety

of methods:

measures.

package at the disposition of the group. Even the most lonely persons

Establish "package groups" in which each member will put his

For this purpose munity has to step in through the organization of a use doctors, priests, lay priests, ministry service. salvation

members, etc.

always subjected

ö

You will not lack qualified personnel outlined above for they

ý

are

the first ones to 0 thrown into prison. Camp special hate campaigns the regime and

Camp administration Instructs the new Camp senior arrivals about general conditions in the camp and about apropriate behavior (a politically schooled person) Liaison man (only when camp net exists) Barracks senior Aides and co-workers of the "Freedom transmitter" Barracks "Freedom transmitter" brings news. Issues instructions on behavior (tactical instructions) toward camp administration and guards for the next few days. (Suitable persons: former jour-nalists, editors, politicians, unions officials, etc.) Nurse: Takes care of the sick and injured, which could not be admitted to the sick bay (former doctor, first aid man, nurse, etc.)

> Guards will always consist of two types, sadists they are forced decent

Relationship to camp guards

who only go along with everything because ö

must take advantage of this situation. Tactics: but condemn any excessive acts; yet they must remain silent. Drive a moral wedge in between the ow] types S.

humanity. By It is hammered into the guards. Method: Find guards exemplary that you out who tellowship first round and, are very guards that the š decent decent. you must demonstrate at the same time, people. inmates Talk with the Once this guards

succeeded you have won the prove to the (primarily during work). have pricked the belief of the guards Ξ He. infallibility of and you

individuals

an individual,

however, 21

he is

primarily

а

"human being"

and being.

secon-

As a result, always approach

"member of

organization"

and then In a group,

only

B

"human

3

As

darily a "member of the organization."

sive and meaner than individuals.

Never talk to

group of guards.

Groups are always more

agres-

the individual is first

difficult to Passive resistance ımpiement. resistance

even here there

are

several

protests are,

9

course, very

escaping possibilities. had a comrade" or inmate has been killed during an interrogation, Below is has been officially executed, sing often and demonstratively. an example: and actions Nevertheless, 0,

<u>.</u> Passive Resistance

song will even

þe

understood

Ę,

a guard speaking a foreign language.

Ħ

the

next few

days

"shot while

The meaning

of the

General behavior

Organization of barracks net

Welfare

attendant Organizes package groups

Helps the helpless

Organizer of leisure time: Singing, games (chess, etc.)

Clergyman
Helps solve family problems
Helps alieviate general

(former priest, welfare em-ployee, doctor, lay preacher,

employees,

depression

ployee, doctor, salvation army

5

have a date or urgent business

to take

care of in order as possible. take over. If

to cut short

Also

pretend

you

you

are

talked

conversation and leave.

directly, answer coolly and as curtly

streetcar, a bus

or a

restaurant, discontinue

au,

even the most harm-

collaborators

that

can

þe

conversation and

ē

cold silence

ş

housewives, children

and the unemployed.

If members of the occupation troops or

Discussions Speeches (by former teacher,

> There are many types of passive resistance

This technique is, of course, only practical when not too many people are on the street and your behavior will be noticed. approaches. You can even enter a stairwell of a house for a minute. and go to the opposite side when a member of the occupation forces but rather stand in the aisle. If necessary, change cars. Do not take a place in the same train compartment as the enemy, If the enemy is waiting at a train station, streetcar station, in If only a few pedestrians are on the street, leave the sidewalk into his mailbox. Always throw pieces of paper containing threats and reproaches Call him at any time of the day or night. Criticize him on the

get in or out of a vehicle, do not accept.

purpose. When he wants to hold open the door or wants to help you

record return the greetings of the enemy but disregard him on

front of a movie or at the theater, step back so that a large circle accept the calls whether he wants to or not since he never knows if telephone and attempt to influence him politically. He will have to

stairs from the fourth floor in order to remove the disturbance. pleasant to be awakened up out of deep sleep and have to run downit will stick in the bell and thus ring continuously. It is very unca) of higher rush in the ben button and squeeze in a match so that

into the mud). papers get wet or wadded up and partially torn; let packages fall payment" will tear even the strongest nerves of a traitor. that one "will be picked up" and that "one will receive the bill for it is a call from his office or headquarters. To hear night after night c. How to make his life more difficult in still other ways: A mailman should damage his mail on purpose (letters, news-

them nicely. Pour bleach into the wash water so that clothes will Laundry personnel should not wash his clothes clean or iron

of soap and soap powder. They are items always short in supply, piece of work will just slip by in case of a check. that one can "blunder" only to the extent that merchandise or a out! Too much heat will brown the material and thus betray your of his laundries, you can harass the enemy most by excessive use the washing machine three or four times as long as required. intentions. Here, the same as any other place, the main problem is Ironing with a very hot iron will affect linen adversely. But watch thus rationed. Insufficient rinsing will soon lead to chemical damages. suffer unduly. If you don't have these means, leave his clothes in If you are unfortunate enough to be a forced laborer in one

Doctors, pharmacists, druggists, nurses, etc. The above will treat and supply medicine to people who have

Behavior during quarters requisitioning

together where they can be easily controlled and protected.

personnel with the population. For obvious reasons he will keep them It is very unlikely that the enemy will billet individual military night because of the strict black-out without causing attraction, do

consumption a shortage will occur thus causing bottlenecks in

not your private meter-burn as many lamps as possible at all times

In all those places where you have collective electric meters-

(for instance, stairwell, and cellars). By your increasing the power

under pretext of being tired, having no desire to dance, or being ill.

members of the occupation forces or by their collaborators, refuse

Women and daughters: When you are asked to dance by

the moral isolation to which he is subjected.

will form in midst of the waiting crowd; this will make him realize

industry and transportation. Since you cannot let the lights burn at

coincide with the peak hours of consumption by industry which is this during daytime. This has the additional advantage that it will

especially effective.

personnel with the population or you have to accept a collaborator, proceed as follows: a. If he only has one room in your home, disturb his sleep by If, however, contrary to all expectations, the enemy billets

playing the radio as loudly as possible. If the radio has been requisi-Call him to the telephone at any odd hour of the night. The joined the underground. Always give the appearance of using more medicine and medical

Warehousemen (food warehouses, fuel depots, etc.) supplies than is really needed. Put aside the "surplus" and have it transported secretly to the guerrilla units via the resistance move-Distribute goods located in the central depots. Prior to arrival

troops and/or industry.

tion. Otherwise the enemy will seize the depots and use them for his of occupation troops, distribute food and fuel to the civilian popula-

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these calls.

phone will then have been either hung up or he will have to listen to some derogatory remark. Mobilize all of your acquaintances for

When he has his own place, ring his bell anytime during the

tioned, have the children make an infernal racket.

the occupation force by hanging up on them. Only call back after five or ten minutes and excuse yourself profusely, explaining that destroy personnel records. as possible. Increase the use of office materials. Misplace, hide or Administration officials Frequently interrupt telephone conversations with members of Perform each job in as complicated and time-consuming manner

portion given her.

The individual housewife will be able to easily hide the small

you had been cut off.

over the competence of employees.

Word directives and orders ambiguously. Cause controversy

get" where cars are located.

cars to the wrong destinations. Load and unload cars slowly. "For-

chances to reconnoitre). Label freight cars incorrectly. Direct freight disguised as railroad employees (easier approach of targets, better allow them to conduct railroad sabotage more inconspicuously if "cover" for those who have gone "underground."

The need for counterfeit documents is enormous to provide

Uniformed Railroad Officials

Give one of your uniforms to the resistance movement. It will

Uniformed postal, telegraph and telephone officials (for instance,

Personnel officials

it difficult for the enemy to make up lists of persons to be used for forced labor and deported, or to ascertain degrees of relationship Cause personnel lists to disappear. By doing this you will make

during the arrest of clans and arrest of hostages. Execution or defugitive assailants or saboteurs).

Postal employees

approach telephone switchboards, etc., to commit sabotage.

leaflets, etc, in the mailboxes of clients without causing suspicion. as mailmen, they will be able to place underground newspapers,

Give one of your uniforms to the resistance movement. Disguised

In addition, people disguised in uniform are better able to

portation of family members, relatives or acquaintances in place of

Town officials

Town officials can steal blank identification cards. ID cards to wrong addresses or intentionally delay or re-address official mail. Postal employees can "lose" official mail, forward official mail

efforts and risks taken may have been in vain. Police officials and risk that the occupation power will void the entire issue; thus your thousands during an opportune moment. Otherwise you will run the quantities (three to four pieces at one time) so that the loss will be town administrations must, therefore, put aside continuously small manufactured and issued by the enemy cannot be stolen by the Telephone operator at switch boards disturbances of all types will be of great nuisance to the enemy. is imminent. The ensuing wave of purchases and accompanying Bank employee Bank employees can spread the rumor that a currency reform Do not take calls from offices of the occupation troops. Make

etc., of deceased persons may under no circumstances be returned to make up excuses. For instance, you did not see one or the deceased the issuing office even if this is required by regulation. If necessary, resistance movement which, in turn, will pass them on to the counterfeit section for "processing." Passports, personal ID cards of any type, identification papers, conversations. If necessary you can always make up some sort of excuse ("technical defect"). will cause general annoyance. Disrupt connections in the middle of General:

unnoticed. By means of a liaison man they are then passed on to the

Police officials (Search personnel and uniformed policemen)

bad connections so that they can only be established with effort which

local police organizations and use them for his purposes. Primarily,

The enemy will attempt to take over in its entirety the existing

administration of penal installations containing criminals. crime (common criminals, not political "criminals"); continue the the local police will: regulate traffic the same as before; fight against Independent from the local police forces, the occupation power

stamps, photos and description by the counterfeit section).

can use them as a basis for new documents (change of names, dates,

Pass all these documents on to the resistance movement which

will be unable to check on these statements; the dead are silent for has never mentioned the existence of such a document. The enemy

the local police for certain missions and support-depending upon his political prisoners ("State enemy," "Terrorists," "Peoples' Enemies," "unteachable grumblers," as they are so beautifully described in will institute its own police apparatus for the political sector by organizing the State Security Service and an informer net. his terminology). However, the enemy higher police headquarters will always use The enemy will establish prisons and concentration camps for ward you will clean it at the police station while complaining. Retain fire two to three rounds to cause the weapon to become dirty; after-Sabotage, for instance, cordons by pretending not to pay atten-tion which will allow the break-out of encircled resistance fighters. have a large private cache when you join a guerrilla detachment.

estimate of the degree of reliability of the local police force. This will

enemy a series of possibilities exist for sabotage. security and criminal investigation police force with those of the sadists than of criminologists. happen especially in the criminalistic field since the State Security Service will possess only limited capabilities and is composed more of During this forced and repetitious cooperation of our former of accidents so that injured resistance fighters can be legally adattempt to hide weapons. can vouch for the fire fight. In addition, shots were heard. almost no ammunition at all and retain it and hand grenades. Also In cooperation with doctors have them issue false certificates During larger engagements in which you participate, expend

five or six rounds as "expended" and hide them. Your patrol partner

Collect ammunition at any opportune moment so that you will

When on patrol open fire upon imagined saboteurs. But only

trained physically, you should belong to a guerrilla detachment where As a member of a selected corps, knowing weapons and well mitted to a hospital and treated disguised as "victims of traffic." b. Drivers of police vehicles

ideal vehicle to transport weapons, ammunition, explosives, leaflets, porarily available to the resistance movement. A police car is an As driver of a police vehicle you will make your vehicle tem-

you can render good services. If for special reasons you have not

Possibilities for sabotage:

a. For uniformed policemen

been able to join one of these detachments, act as follows:

(1) Warn persons you are to arrest or of whose imminent arrest

(2) Give one of your uniforms to the resistance movement.

you have knowledge.

During fire fights with saboteurs or fugitive political pris-

anyone. You can claim that you always have been a poor oners, your weapon will jam or you will be unable to hit trance to a prison, for instance, and get our arrested re-

Phony policemen, disguised in uniforms, can obtain en-

sistance fighters "legally."

a police vehicle. underground newspapers, radios, etc. There is no better cover than

safe by posing as prisoners. more can be inconspicuously transported to safety and are relatively Persons in danger who cannot expose themselves in public any

There will be many times when you are alone in the vehicle

and, consequently, will be able to use it to aid the resistance movement. Your efforts will be facilitated if your colleagues and superiors ignore your activities.

a variety of means. Pretend to have difficulty in starting the engine. into operation against the underground, sabotage the operation by If you have to drive your squad car with a single detachment

that the blackout confused you. Have a minor accident by running and orders, want to pick up political prisoners, look the other way. without attracting attention. can serve again as an excuse. into a light pole or a telephone pole, or fire hydrant. The blackout Take a circuitous route to the objective or get lost. You may claim If you notice that people possessing false passes, ID cards Allow political prisoners to escape whenever this can be done c. Prison warden At a later period, you may deem it necessary to join a guerrilla

cooperate. Afterwards, the enemy will hardly find out by whose

bullets his personnel were killed. With his well known ruthlessness,

of the enemy police or military elements with whom you have to

At an opportune moment during fire fights, fire in the backs

You also can quickly run out of ammunition. Hide the majority

was your own bullets and not those of the enemy.

During an engagement, fire upon your own parked vehicles—squad, prison, and radio cars. For it is impossible to prove that it

it is unlikely that his own people will be that valuable to him.

of ammunition you are carrying with you.

them which you may have been able to monitor. along otherwise the enemy will change the locks. The resistance moveweapons, ammunition and uniforms as you possibly can. ment will be grateful for the wax impressions. Take along as many If, at some given point, you have to go "underground," attempt Inform the resistance movement of everything of interest to d. Police radio operator

movement in order to avoid being arrested. Before leaving, allow the

Make a wax impression of the keys. But do not take the keys

political prisoners to escape.

detachment or to go completely "underground" with the resistance

of the resistance movement who will be disguised as policemen. The to take equipment along. If necessary, help stage a raid by members democratic institutions and principles. the family's feeling of loyalty to one another. (2) Attempts will be made to misrepresent and change history.

(3) Efforts will be made to degrade and neutralize all former (4) The enemy will supplant instruction in citizenship with his

will be watched. Possible counter-measures: Emphasize and cultivate

(the child) in each family so that parents and sisters and brothers marks made about the regime. The final goal is to have an informer

(1) Children will be instructed to report any unfriendly re-Enemy efforts will concentrate primarily in the following areas: sabotage enemy efforts more than anyone else. This is a fight for on the other hand you are in a key position in which you should are strictly regulated and supervised by the occupying powers, and hand instruction material such as new school books and schedules

the mind of the youth. I can give you little advice at this time.

Misplace, steal and destroy any evidence. Warn persons who become stance, blame the incident on a traitor who will then be neutralized. tage or assassination attempts. real officials who will only pretend to resist. Mislead elements of the enemy State Security Service. For in-Remove incriminating evidence from the scene of acts of sabo-Criminal investigation personnel slogans of the enemy. first words which the young student will spell or write will be party geography, etc., will be systematically saturated with politics. The own ideology and party doctrine. (5) All instruction such as reading, writing, arithmetic, history, (6) Such words as peace, freedom, democracy will be so twisted

suspects.

confirmation, etc., are prohibited by the new dictators-which will your possession; otherwise they will be used by the enemy to draw up lists of individuals to be held as hostages and to be deported. If activities such as church services, baptism rites, communion, Destroy or hide all lists of religious groups and associations in

agent, etc. and electric companies, fund raiser for any organization, an insurnce travel a great deal such as an errand boy, a meter reader for gas The most desirable cover would be one which would allow you to happen for certain sooner or later—take up a "fictitious profession."

readiness to help.

cally and emphasizing human values, such as loyalty, friendship,

prove religious beliefs by dishonest presentation of scientific fact. (9) A personality cult will be developed and nurtured.

(7) The occupation power will force students to learn its lan-

they really mean.

and distorted that the younger generation will no longer know what

(8) Religion will be ridiculed. Attempts will be made to dis-

Counter such measures by cultivating the ability to judge criti-

I am fully aware that I did not offer many concrete solutions.

important problem. It therefore stands to reason that you should As mentioned above, this is the most difficult and almost the most However, with mere general phrases you are not offered any help.

offer here. A group often finds a solution more easily than an indileagues. Perhaps you will find the solutions which I am unable to think about these questions thoroughly and discuss them with col-

4

Kindergarten nurses, teachers

Without doubt you will have the most difficult task. On one

salary.

based on above rules without having to take into consideration the

simply by visiting the people individually instead of having them come to your church. They will also feed you and support your family so that you will be able to select the "fictitious profession"

You will thus be able to continue your ministry "under cover"

Work slowly. Turn out poor quality goods and produce many rejects. Take a break often. Treat machinery, installations and engines Employees in plants and shops of mass production. Mismanage the supply of spare parts. Make mistakes during construction. Institute changes at the onset

Engineers and technicians in industrial plants

power, fuel and grease. Take excessive sick leave. carelessly. Cause excessive waste. Use excessive quantities of water, radiator with insufficient amount of anti-freeze. Make out oil and tion. When changing oil, secretly fill the crankcase with old oil. Fill

grease tickets incorrectly so as to cause increased oil and grease con-

sumption or usage of the vehicle. Grease vehicle badly or not at all.

of the enemy's vehicles. Set the engine to increase gasoline consump-

There are many ways in which you can impair the effectiveness

Vehicle mechanic

enemy can be harrassed.

will gladly walk back or wait for the next bus or streetcar if the

search for cause of breakdown, and an unpleasant repair job. Gas station attendent Throw sugar into the gas tank which will result in a breakdown,

When filling tanks out of separate canisters, pour diesel oil into

use inferior material. Charge an exhorbitant price. too much work on hand and put off the job as long as possible. Only suspension system will be strained too much. little air. In one case the wear of tires will increase, in the other the a mistake in the cans. When checking tires, put in too much or too unpleasant repair jobs. As an excuse, you can say you simply made gasoline operated vehicles and vice versa. This results in breakdown, When you are called up for a repair job, pretend you have

Owners of radio shops

be needed by the resistance movement and guerrilla units. Consequently, you must put aside a stock of spare parts which will All radios will be confiscated by the enemy sooner or later.

Salesgirls in grocery stores Intentionally overlook members of the occupation forces and

small size. Also stock up on batteries for the same.

Hide all portable radios; this can be easily done due to their

collaborators to cause them to complain in order to be served at

cuses in order to repeat the same tactics with the next member.

all. If you have to answer for your behavior, present profuse ex-

Intentionally damage any merchandise he requests. Squeeze fruit

meat, bread, etc.

partially rotten fruit, vegetables, salads and the smallest pieces of

Make a point to give them the worst of everything, such as

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waiting at bus stops. Keep on driving. Ignore the enemy's signals to stop the streetcar or bus when he wants off. Your fellow citizens their followers when they attempt to enter. Ignore enemy personnel

Close the doors in front of the nose of occupation personnel and

Streetcar conductors and bus drivers

train or attend a meeting, fake a breakdown and cause him to be late.

When enemy personnel indicate they are in a hurry to make a

tend not to be familiar with the route.

Always use a circuitous route to get to the destination to cause the enemy the greatest loss in time and highest cost possible. Pre-

Taxi drivers

to preclude a reduction in amount of cement allocated for the project. to give the appearance of having used up the calculated amount and to weaken the structure, throw the remaining cement away in order

Work as negligently, slowly, and poorly as possible.

hand, you can reduce the quality of the product by adding too little tion would inevitably lead to shortages for the enemy. On the other is always in short supply and a systematic great increase in consumpthan necessary for the requirement can be calculated exactly. Cement

When putting insufficient quantities of cement into the concrete

for the enemy, you will be able to mix in considerably more cement

If you have to build fortifications, obstacles, billets, roads, etc.,

Construction workers

ble. Cooperate with your colleagues in this effort.

highest prices possible. Extend construction periods as long as possiin short supply such as cement, reinforcing rods, etc. Charge the

Make excessively high estimates of materials needed which are

Engineers, architects, and builders

clothes, shoes, etc. Sell him damaged or faulty merchandise or objects. before packing it. Put down paper bag heavily on counter, so that Salesgirls in department stores fruit will be bruised and therefore spoil quickly. Sell him impractical articles such as souvenirs, watches, jewelry,

the contrary, indicate you are sorry you made a mistake order to be served at all. Take his order as inattentively, slowly and Catering business (1) Waiters and waitresses in hotels, restaurants Continue to ignore the enemy so that he has to complain in

that certain items he asks for are no longer in stock. If he proves instance cut into a piece of cloth, put grease or paint on it. Assert

Damage merchandise or objects he buys prior to packing them. For

much as they possibly can.

chickens and rabbits.

as possible in other sectors such as garden vegetables, sheep, goats,

movement as well as headquarters of guerrilla units will pay you as Use these surplus products for the guerrilla units as well as for personnel gone "underground." The finance section of the resistance

such as the worst wine at the highest price, etc.

(2) Owner

Encourage your personnel to act as outlined above by ignoring

indifferently as possible. Always give him the worst of everything

shops, who harass the enemy in ways mentioned above. complaints of the enemy. Assign foreign military personel or traitors butchers, bakers, department stores, tailors, shoe repairmen, repair the worst rooms you can. There are problems and dangers for artisans and shop owners,

successful when all shop owners and artisans cooperate so that the All of the above procedures of passive resistance will only be

and will be called to account for his actions after liberation. with this front because of greed shall be considered a collaborator enemy or his followers cannot simply run to a competitor. The temptation for the individual to profit greatly by this You must all present one solid front. He who fails to cooperate

produce from the enemy.

If your area is under enemy occupation, slow down the harvest in hopes that a guerrilla unit will arrive in time to take the grain or

at the same time increasing their own supply for the coming winter.

It is obvious, of course, that you must assist in these efforts.

area as possible to prevent the enemy from getting the harvest and guerrilla units who will attempt to liberate as large and as rich an away by force by the partisans.

coming year.) You can always claim that the harvest was taken

Retain only what you need for yourself (self-supply, seeds for

Harvest time is also time for a "major offensive" by the

leave and your area becomes enemy occupied territory again. having helped the partisans" once the guerrilla units are forced to everything will be confiscated by the enemy under the pretext "of of our own people than to have the enemy profit by it. If you don't, In temporarily "liberated" areas deliver the entire harvest voluntarily to guerrilla detachments. It is better to have it in the hands

can hide it before the enemy begins a counter-offensive. it can be stored and the surplus given to guerrilla units so that they Make your own transportation means available-horses, tractors,

Speed up the harvest if you are in a "liberated" area so that

carts-to transport harvest surpluses to guerrilla caches and depots.

portant industrial plants, the transportation system and administra-"Infiltration" of Armed Party Organizations The enemy will soon create an armed factory militia in im-

In their effort to create a "mass organization" and to flatter the

will be unable to find sufficient members really true to the party line. foreign dictator and master with impressive figures, the new powers

Consequently, they will be forced to fill their thin ranks with many

organization. Leading positions as well as members of crew-served weapons

imposed. Deliveries of grain, potatoes, fruit, dairy products, pigs and cattle can be estimated accurately which will prevent you from concealing almost anything at all. However, overproduce as much

In the "occupied" area, a delivery quota will be very quickly

Farmers

that such activity is treason and that nothing will be forgotten nor

The resistance movement must clearly explain to these egotists

"voluntary elimination" of competition and to be the only one to

do a lucrative business is very great.

others less dedicated and politically reliable. Here you will find great opportunities to infiltrate the enemy

will, based on past experience, always be filled by absolutely de-

armed fighting organizations of the party, you will be able to do the following during a decisive hour: (3) Be informed of their measures and thus reveal and thwart (1) Dispose of weapons and ammunition; (2) Reduce the fighting strength of these units by mediocre Shoot the "party fanatics" in the back at an opportune them; cooperation; will find many opportunities to sabotage machinery, and instruments. entire public life for hours. After the all clear signal, you will then have everyone running to air raid shelters and will interrupt the duction process to a standstill. General sabotage possibilities A small breakdown will bring the entire highly complicated pro-Activate air raid sirens through sabotage. The false alarm will

pendable party members, whereas the unreliable will be assigned

lower missions such as ammunition bearer, rifle men, etc.

By infiltrating members of the resistance movement into these

speak, delaying tactics are difficult to apply. On the other hand, you

tempo of the production process are dictated by the machine, so to

In highly industrialized, automated plants where the pulse and

the citizenry and to maintain resistance over a long period. as such. However, thousands such pricks together will create unbearable conditions for the enemy. The decisive factor is to unite During passive resistance the individual needle prick is useless Final remarks

moment and then join the population.

return slowly to your job in order to waste as much time as possible.

Take advantage of a chaos after air raids. After air raids you

will be able to destroy important machinery and appliances which

spirit and will to resist. fenseless. These small personal victories will increase your fighting will feel a small triumph and notice that after all you are not so de-Do not forget the first and foremost rule: "Seek connections Each time you are able to perform a jabbing operation you

behind each working member will the enemy be able to forestall unable to eliminate it completely. Only when a supervisor is placed resistance more difficult by increased control. However, he will be victory of the good cause." lonely and isolated will lose his belief in his own strength and in the with and support of persons thinking the same as you. He who is The enemy will be in a position, of course, to make passive

this resistance. And even then you succeed. Sabotage

During sabotage it is of importance to be able to get to the

and appliances machinery Sabotage of Direct method productive facilities routes to delay Indirect method transportation and from the the transport to designs.

Sabotage of Industrial Sabotage Sabotage of products

production of extraction or finished products materials and plant of raw Sabotage during Sabotage of power net. many working hours and effective since they represent Sabotage on finished Miscalculations. Faulty Reduces quality of products. much material. products is especially Produce numerous rejects.

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of decentralized production. Especially effective in case

urgently needed Misdirecting raw materials.

parts, etc. materials, spare

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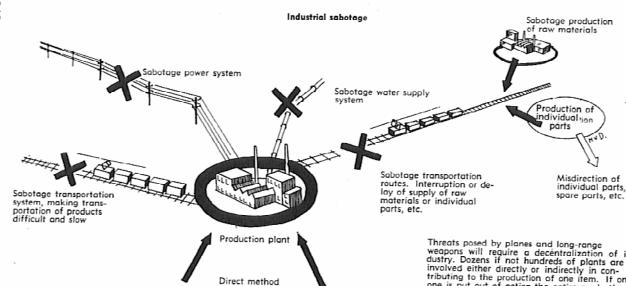
ing a reduction in the production output.

hinder the enemy by a "slowdown" campaign. This is relatively safe. The work pace is simply reduced drastically automatically caus-

Individuals in administrative and office capacities can best

resistance movement into the target area.

sabotage, other times you will have to infiltrate members of the job. Sometimes you will be able to influence workers to carry out heart of the installation. The simplest way is to obtain a suitable



Sabotage machinery and appliances Rescheduling when mass production is about to begin Create disputes as to who is competent, etc. Miscalculations and faulty designs, etc.

Threats posed by planes and long-range weapons will require a decentralization of industry. Dozens if not hundreds of plants are involved either directly or indirectly in contributing to the production of one item. If only one is put out of action the entire production process will be delayed. The more atomic weapons enfore a decentralization in rear areas, the more the production will become vulnerable to sabotage. Even in this secondary area, modern weapons increase the effectiveness of guerrilla warfare, as paradoxical as it may of guerrilla warfare, as paradoxical as it may sound. Atomic weapons increase the value of the partisan and the resistance fighter.

after heavy night bombing attacks. movement are able to carry out missions of destruction during and patrols of the resistance movement to free the prisoners attacks can also be conducted at this favorable time. department and civil air defense organization. These missions go unnoticed and thus unpunished in the general chaos. Raids Conducted by the Civilian Resistance Movement. Prisons that have been damaged can be attacked by raiding They may disguise themselves in uniform or In certain exceptional cases the resistance movement will have

will be able to get to important targets which normally are out of

tusion under the cover of attempting to render assistance. You thus

have survived the attack. You can do this during the general con-

your reach. Demolition and fire fighting personnel of the resistance

coveralls of

Raids

even prisons if the danger exists that they might reveal important

fighters from police stations, interrogation cellars and, if

necessary,

to resort to raids. It may be necessary to free imprisoned resistance

files or destroy key industrial installations and transportation facilifacts under torture. It also may be necessary to free hostages, capture

Organization of Raid:

 $Phase\ One\colon Preparations$

way. Symptoms of illness reported to the office of a plant by codoctor belonging to the underground movement. workers must later coincide with the doctor's report issued by out attracting attention or suspicion. Pretending to be of the raid, all must have an alibi for staying away from work with-Since the State Security Service will search for the participants

ill is the best

tood, beverages, first aid equipment, extra clothes, ammunition, maps, a hiding place should things go wrong. It should be stocked with In a larger city the sewage system will have to of withdrawal must be designated and prepared detailed reconnaissance of target area must be Öe prepared as pertormed.

Phase Two

If necessary, fire support elements may have to occupy these places target. For this purpose apartments and shops may have to be rented Fire support elements must take over houses neighboring the

several days before the operation and live there.

girls are especially suited for this job. the selected positions in briefcases, tool boxes, or suitcases. guns, pistols, hand grenades and ammunition can be transported to A courier service must be organized; women, young boys and Disassembled submachine guns, light machine guns, assault can be discouraged with hand grenades and submachine guns. millimeters thick and 50 to 60 centimeters high at the rear end of the truck to protect personnel lying on the floor. Pursuing elements stall several sand bags or perhaps an additional low steel plate 10

The raiding party conducting the operation can benefit from the approach. Members of the resistance movement on road blocks, may You may establish road blocks along the planned routes of

black-out. Anyone still on the street after curfew is automatically considered an enemy. The raiding party will wear shoes with rubber use a variety of methods to stop your pursuers.

day since no innocent people will be on the streets.

covered truck and will then drive directly in front of the target.

During the day, the raiding party will best be loaded onto a

fire support elements to open fire from their prepared positions. When the raiding party detrucks, this will automatically signal for

Possible methods of sealing of routes of access to target area:

Resistance members pose as street cleaners. "Street cleaners"

curriew, you may use your weapons more ruthlessly than during the

By virtue of the fact that the population has to stay inside after

soles, dark clothes and will blacken face and hands.

Raid conducted by party of the resistance

1. Fire support provided by snipers on roots who Light machine gun or submachine gun sec-tion providing fire support from rented apart-ment, can at the same time seal off secon-dary routes of occess with hand grenades have taken up position days or weeks before by renting room built under roof. Raiding party Sewer system

Phase Three: Withdrawa

caused the accident.

should he be apprehended, can explain that he was scared and thus opened fire, will prevent police from arriving too soon. The driver, driver involved can escape in the confusion created in this manner.

Block routes of access by simulating a traffic accident. The

The "accident," which will take place when the raiding party has

you can use "mechanics" carrying their weapons in their tool boxes.

hide submachine guns and hand grenades in their carts; or else can be used in an excellent manner as security guards; they will

successful operation or discontinuation of operation if the target Plans will have to include provisions for withdrawal after a

If you use motor vehicles you must install armor in back of

 Actual raiding party will be infiltrated singly Road black can be created by simulating re-

or performing some other mundane job. into assault positions or may boldly drive up

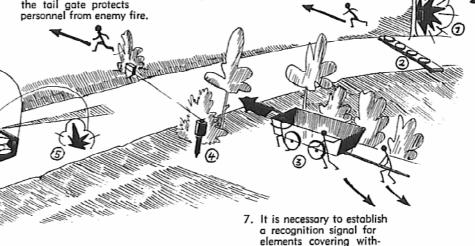
and keep road block under fire.

in front of the target in a covered truck up.
Road block by simulated traffic accident.
Routes of retreat, determined by prior reconnaissance for each individual section, will lead either through houses and backyards and by using the sewage system or by vehicle.

will be used, a steel plate about 10 millimeters thick will suffice. Inguns and perhaps automatic rifles, and no armor piercing bullets pursuing vehicles. Since only light weapons, i.e., pistols, submachine been discontinued. until the search operation, which may go on for several days, has open. It may be necessary to disappear in the sewer system and wait and prepared road blocks will be used to keep routes of withdrawal cannot be reached. Concealed personnel with submachine guns, mines the driver's seat to prevent the driver from being hit by bullets from Methods of covering withdrawal:

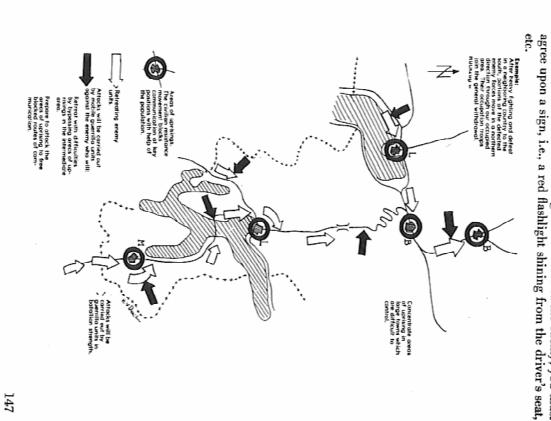
Covering the withdrawal after the raid.

- 1. Establish road block by blasting a tree.
- Road block by board with mines pushed across the street.
- 3. A loaded vehicle or cart is placed in middle of the road.
- 4. Activate trip wire to stake mines along side of road. 5. Throw out hand
- grenades and submachine gun fire from the vehicle.
- 6. Makeshift armor in back of driver's seat and sandbags or armor in front of the tail gate protects personnel from enemy fire.



drawal so they do not activate the road blocks until after you have

passed.



laid and camouflaged the day before, can be activated. street, push a cart in the road, or open fire and then disappear. Mines, Trees can be dropped across the road. Blast a tree across the After you have passed they can string a steel cable across the

to recognize your vehicle at night from those of the enemy, you must

In order for personnel manning these road blocks to

be

pursuit and wanting to clear the street quickly he will be careless.

more casualties from booby traps than usual since being in hot assuming he can stop in time to clear the obstacle. He will suffer

Booby trapping the road block will cause the enemy losses,

19. The Last Phase of Resistance: General Uprising.

The revolt of the Maquis in France (especially Paris) with

by General Bor in Warsaw are good historical examples of a mass the approach of the allies and of the Polish underground forces led

A general uprising speeds up the collapse of the enemy

late you will miss your chance. initiate the attack too soon, the uprising will fail. If you act too The moment for general uprising arrives when the enemy has Success depends upon the selection of the right time. If you

been put on the defensive by events far away. Your efforts will be

should not be underestimated. For instance, your position in regards etc., open uprisings will provide you with other advantages which as preventing large scale destruction, dismantling of industry, voluntarily withdrawing from your area. by the enemy sending some occupation units elsewhere or by his assisted by the approaching allied armies who may provide assistance, In addition to advantages of a purely technical nature, such

countries. rather than waiting passively for liberation and salvation by foreign you are able to reconquer large portions of your country yourself, sovereignty of your country will be much better after the war if to the world political situation and likelihood of maintaining the and ammunition, etc., provided by allied armies and thus you may during the liberation campaign such as air support, supply of weapons With a little luck you may be able to get by with indirect help

not need the help of their ground forces. This way you can also

units should conduct attacks in at least batallion strength.

as ravines, so that the enemy will be unable to utilize his superior in the intermediate area will attack at favorable terrain features such

will be difficult for the enemy to suppress. Mobile guerrilla forces the terrain. Concentrate uprisings in large towns and cities which

It is obvious, of course, that maximum use has to be made of

mobile guerrilla units.

getting ready to free the blocked communication routes with the

tion and to smash the enemy retreating in the intermediate area or

tion and route of withdrawal by open insurrection of the popula-

The idea is to block the enemy's internal routes of communica-

serve as the mobile fighting forces.

cially for key traffic installations, whereas the guerrilla units will

force or at least not be able to commit them at the same time. Mobile

Even though fighting in unfavorable terrain, the enemy must

Tactics of uprising flanks or rear. suppress an insurrection in a city, guerrilla units should attack his be under attack from two sides. For instance, if he is attempting to

weapons. Obtain sand bags to stabilize tripods or bipods or to reinas machine gun and anti-tank positions and camouflage them. For during the hour of decision. can be used as observation posts. Prepare and camouflage them. For i.e., at bridges, intersections, train stations, telephone offices, exit or even houses where you can take up position long beforehand, operations in the open terrain. instance, install weapons racks at appropriate height to support instance, install telephone lines which will only require connecting leaders. During city fighting they play the same role as maps for At important tactical places you must lease apartments, shops At important locations you can prepare cellar windows, etc., Make a reconnaissance of church steeples and high houses which Procure a lot of city maps for yourself and your subordinate a. Preparations:

force walls. At the last moment all you have to do is place the weapons

when the uprising breaks out. In this manner you already have some trumps in your hands Occupation of town:

Similar procedures will be used as mentioned in the chapter on

movement will serve as the stationary, local troops of the towns espe-

During the phase of the "open uprising" the civilian resistance

basis for a new, better force.

to leave than to enter.

ators" cannot be removed so easily. At least, it's harder to get them friendly forces. Past experience shows that even "allies" and "liberprevent your country from being occupied again even though by

your own army again, even though primitive, which will form the

And finally, at the end of the war, you will immediately have

the participants in this case are members of "fighting groups" of addition, depots, munition and arms factories will also have to be the civilian resistance movement and not of the guerrilla units. In "lactics of Guerrilla Units." However, here the difference is that via secondary streets through a town, act as follows: and rooms located up high. Practically invisible and out of reach, Install individual, well camouflaged snipers on roofs, top floors If the enemy bypasses these strong points and reroutes traffic

occupied.

Defense of towns:

trate through these gaps with raiding parties to get to the bypasses. Conduct reconnaissances with the aid of the population. Infil-

they can disturb the rerouted enemy traffic with well-aimed fire.

Consolidation of strong points:

utilization of desperate human masses to give the last they have. With their help you will be able to convert your strong points into

Use the population to help you. Your greatest trump is the mass

fortresses in a period of hours rather than days.

projects and supervisory personnel for the work forces have to be Work plans, lists of material, order of priority for various

of the resistance movement must fill sand bags. They can use jute bags and fill them with dirt, sand, etc. determined down to the smallest detail prior to the uprising. The masses of people not belonging to the active fighting groups Install wire meshing in basement and first-floor windows of

houses to be used as strong points against hand grenades.

Field of the O Take R strike force Streetcor WWWA Anti-personnel obstacle (barbed wire) ĭ (20N) Anti-tank clase combat section Nest of machine gun

entire population-that you will be unable to occupy all buildings. only on a restricted scale. be able to make use of his superior means—artillery, tanks, planes mechanized police regiments with attached tank elements. Your forces will be such-even with complete assistance of the Seal off communications within the town. The enemy will thus

mobile reserve units of the occupation forces consist mostly of

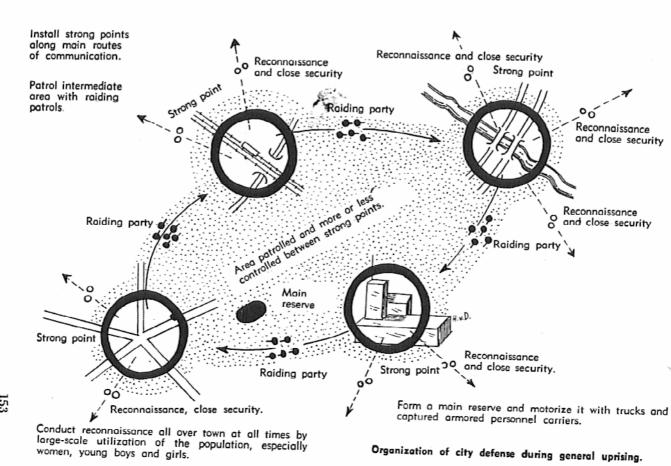
You must primarily anticipate counter-attacks by tanks. The

points will be patrolled by combat patrols. section of main routes, etc. The area in between the individual strong the most important traffic junctions, bridges, train stations, inter-Militarily speaking this is not necessary. Establish strong points at Conduct large-scale reconnaissance all over town at all times by

armored personnel carriers. girls. As a result, you will never be surprised by the enemy. using the civilian population-especially women, young boys and Form a main reserve unit and motorize it with trucks, captured Distribution of forces available:

Ammunition and weapons: ammunition available, approximately 1/5 of hand grenades on hand. Concentrate all machine guns, snipers, Molotov cocktails, explosives and mines for anti-tank defense, approximately 1/5 of parties, 1/2 in main reserve. 1 At strong points: Personnel (armed fighters); 1/4 at strong points, 1/4 in raiding

available. ammunition available, and approximately 1/5 of hand grenades all light machine guns and rocket launchers, approximately 3/5 of tank weapons, approximately 1/5 of ammunition available, approximately 3/5 of hand grenades available, and all anti-tank or rifle Main reserve should have all captured AP carriers and tanks, Main reserve: They should possess the majority of submachine guns and anti-2. Raiding parties:



wire. Material can be obtained from construction companies and Internal organization of strong points: Erect anti-personnel obstacles made out of fences and barbed Stock ammunition and food supplies at the strong points Fill Molotov cocktails.

tute the following:

b. Individual measures:

A military command will take over in place of the civilian occu-pation administration or the "puppet administration" and will insti-

Restaurants and clubs will be forced to close before dusk

Curfew at night. In his own interest the enemy has to issue

as not to be surprised and impressed too much.

a. Taking over command:

declare martial law. You also must know something about this so

Immediately after entry into the area of unrest the enemy will

Siege—Martial law

of rubble.

construction companies to tear up the pavement and build up piles

cement pipes, pneumatic drills, bulldozers. Requisition cranes from

Erect anti-tank obstacles utilizing street cars, heavy vehicles,

to give each other fire support and together control an important point such as bridges, road intersection, or square. The tank obstacle must be installed in such a manner so as to The various buildings composing the strong points must be able

tank guns.

stone houses common in Switzerland) best withstand the fire from

ings. Reinforced steel structures or older houses (author refers to administration buildings, factories, etc. Avoid modern brick build-

> water supply, hospitals, etc. By clever falsifications you may be able most needed in public installations such as gas works, power works, "passes" valid for the curfew hours to doctors as well as employees

Only occupy buildings of solid construction such as schools,

Each strong point will consist of two or three buildings together.

point. house. occupied building can be covered by fire from the neighboring be able to be covered by the entire strong point organization. A small reserve force of four to five men belongs in each strong Your field of fire must be such that at least two sides of each

20. Fighting Techniques Utilized by the Superior Enemy

all windows must be closed. Patrols will fire into open windows withsponsible for any hostile acts committed by these strangers against enter after a check. The house owner or janitor will be jointly recellar and attic doors are closed at all times. Strangers may only and shadow the other out of fear and self-preservation). the occupation forces from their house (basic rule: each is to watch hended with a weapon will be shot on the spot. will be initiated. It will be announced publically that anyone appreand associations will be prohibited. Court-martials and quick trials to get a hold of such passes and thus be able to circulate more or less field for the activities of the counterfeit section. freely as a member of the resistance movement. Here is a wide-open c. Proclamation of siege: All shutters and blinds facing the street must be open. However, All house owners and janitors are responsible that house doors, Congregations of more than ten persons will be prohibited. Clubs

trucks, radios and leaflets dropped from planes. A state of siege will be advertised by posters, loudspeakers,

Reconnaissance prior to the attack

sion will be made more difficult by the fact that enemy reconnaissance elements will work primarily in civilian clothes. They will be com-You must fight this enemy reconnaissance. However, your misreconnaissance will not only concern the military sector but the cleaning up an area of unrest or putting down an uprising. This

The occupation forces will conduct a reconnaissance prior to

political as well.

55 ment.

direction of advance via the civilian net to your underground moverupted to prevent you from reporting his strength, organization and vantage of, for instance, transportation difficulties, he will select

If for any reason at all the morning hours cannot be taken ad-

the late forenoon hours (1000-1100) when the masses are at work.

While he is entering, the civilian telephone system will be dis-

to bed and those who have to go to the early shift have not yet got 0200 and 0400 hours. The last "night revellers" will then have gone

The enemy will select primarily the early morning hours between

up. Towns and villages are thus surprised "in bed" so to speak.

Entering towns in the area of the uprising

While Surpressing Uprisings.

The enemy will, of course, not work in patrols but will work for nated sections you will have these plans removed from the following places: city planning office (surface and subsurface constructions),

the most part alone.

a. Political situation:

The reconnaissance is to clear the following points:

officers of the occupation army, followers and collaborators. posed of members of the political police (State Security Service),

book stores, stationery stores, and official map sales stores.

a careful preparation for an uprising. By means of specially desig-

operation. (See also booklet entitled "Fighting Techniques," Vol. II, The securing of plans on the sewage system also is part of this

ation, Biel). system, published by the Central Secretariat of the Swiss NCO Associpage 32.35, with illustrations and directives on the fight in the sewage

Surprise, raid-like attack.

forces will establish a plan (operations plan). It basically has two

Based upon the results of the reconnaissance, the occupation

Planned, rather demonstrative

so as not to suffer any defeat for such an event would greatly enhance used during rather advanced unto come to their senses. Mostly This is to serve to cause people rests. Will give you time for counter-measures. The enemy will commit as large a troop contingent as possible

risk the danger of repercussions. tion forces must improvise and

counter-measures. Mostly used during weak uprisings. Occupa-

Will leave you no time for

officers and NCO's leading them or do they act like amateurs?

good roads of access for entering the town? What is a rough estimate

Do they build obstacles? Do they occupy positions? Are there

quarters of the uprising is located.

You will see at once from the above that the reconnaissance of

At least find out roughly in what part of the city the head-

(border lines) of area of unrest?

zation loose and improvised? Are they cleverly led according to

Do they make a good and cohesive impression or is their organi-

military principles which would indicate that they have former

such as mines, rocket launchers, and AT rifles.

weapons such as machine guns and mortars, and anti-tank weapons available to the insurgents. Determine if they have heavy infantry

Evaluate the number of weapons and amount of ammunition

"moment" has come "to change sides"?

b. Military situation:

Column? Is it still "firm" or has it reached the opinion that the puppet administration, composed of former members of the Fifth do the active insurgents have among the masses of the population?

What sympathies, what support and what practical cooperation

What is the attitude of their own civilian government, i.e.,

persons into the arms of the active fighters. the insurgent movement and drive many undecided and careful

a. General

Sealing off an area of unrest by the occupation forces

surgents from the outside. insurgents, and to prevent help and supplies from reaching the inoff the main arterial roads, in order to prevent an escape of the

Individual armored raiding groups will attack along main routes Armored and mechanized troops encircle the city by closing

fighting groups. in the direction of the center of the city in order to occupy individual, in order to counter attempts to break out, relieve tired units, replace blocks and buildings slowly and systematically. important points and split up the insurgents into several, separate Most of the enemy infantry will comb the various city sections, A motorized main reserve will be kept ready outside the town

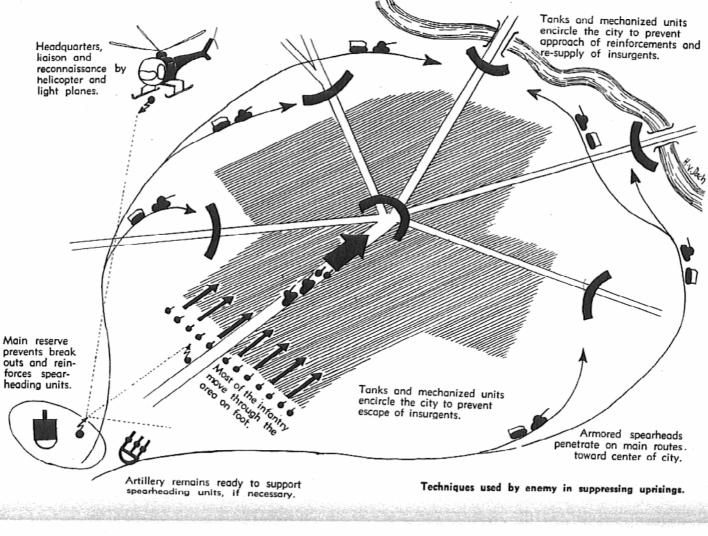
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A systematic collection of these plans is one of the first missions of will attempt to procure these in quantities. You must remove them. during city fights due to his lack of knowledge of the area and he plans or maps of the city. These will render the enemy good services situation by enemy leaders.

political sector which is of advantage to you, i.e., poor estimate of result, reconnaissance results will at least lack something in the them since they were educated according to a strict doctrine. As a light. The ability to make critical judgments is mostly lacking in are party fanatics, however, they will see everything in a different present matter-of-fact opinions in their delicate missions. Since they reconnaissance elements should be able to judge human beings and sector; at least it ranks equally important. Consequently, the enemy the political situation almost takes precedence over the military

Along with the reconnaissance the enemy will attempt to secure



tion and direction of the operation will be facilitated by radio, later especially tenaciously defended pockets of resistance. Coordinalosses, reinforce, if necessary, the spearhead units, and to eliminate

follows: "forces to seal off"; outer perimeter; inner perimeter; and helicopter and light planes. The occupation powers will organize basically their units as Detailed organization

"mopping-up forces." All forces (military, party militia, regular police forces, State

Security Service) are placed under one command.

Security Service, NKVD High military commander, perhaps police general of Chief of entire operation

Chief of perimeter organization Party militia

absolutely true to the party line. be a party "follower" who is from the military, then he will If the commanding officer is

Military Chief of mopping-up operation. State Security Service

"Outer Perimeter force": Will prevent unauthorized traffic in the area of the uprising (rerouting traffic). Will protect seal-off force" only blocks main routes of access at the traffic and "screen" persons and vehicles passing through. Main element of the outer sealing-off force is the party net which can be easily bypassed by using secondary periphery of the area of uprising. This is a tight little power serve as a battle-ready back-up force. The "outer Individual tanks and infantry elements of the occupation militia supported by individual policemen who regulate i.e., attacks from guerrilla units supporting the insurgents. mopping-up forces against operations from the outside,

"Inner Perimeter force": Will prevent escape of insurgents. Thus is as sonnel for the sealing-off operation since combing area thoroughly requires many personnel infantry. Areas with wide field of fire (parks, canals, tight and close as possible. Main tactical element is the large streets, open squares) are selected to save on per-

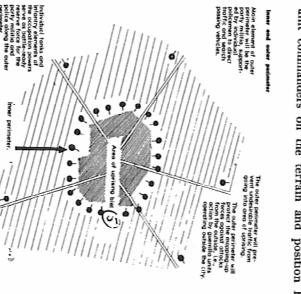
"Mopping-up forces": Raiding elements-infantry and individual of infantry, as well as specialists of the State Security Service. Reserves will support the attack as well as guard of the raiding elements, i.e., self-propelled guns, tanks, resistance. Fire support elements will assist the advance armored personnel carriers-will knock out pockets of mortars, machine guns. Search detachments will consist

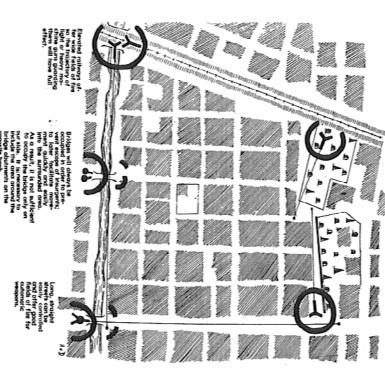
The inner perimeter is to prevent escape of insurgeris.
To conserve personnel, clearly visible landmarks are selected, i.e., concist, parks, arterial routes, RK tracks, etc.

The enemy assembly area

and transport prisoners.

The enemy likes to use open, easily controllable areas (RR marshalling yards, larger inconnecting parks, etc.) as assembly areas. He will be able to do this since you do not possess any heavy weapons (artillery, planes, mortars) to smash known assembly areas and troop concentrations. Assembly in open and easily controlled area will make it easier for the enemy to assemble and organize his units, brief subordinate unit commanders on the terrain and position heavy





will not be able to be effective from narrow streets.

Thus remember: Large open areas near your defensive front are dangerous. As long as you still have freedom of movement you

support weapons (guns, mortars) which in spite of "high-angle fire"

been unable to do this your few mortars must be able to concentrate on these points.

open spaces, railroad tracks) are to your rear. Where you have

must position yourself in such a manner that such areas (parks,

The outer perimeter only closes off the main routes of occess along the outer periphery of the area of uprising. This is only a small, tight net, which can be easily bypossed by using secondary roots.

The purpose of the inner perimeter is to prevent escape of insurgents. It is thus as tight and close as possible.

Outer perimeter.

as short as possible. tion in such a way so that the depth of the area to be penetrated is Point of penetration on enemy The tactical rule in city fighting is to select the point of penetra-

March formation

If fighting breaks out, those portions not yet engaged in the fight will seek cover in house entrances, gateways, by walls, effc, to avoid unnecessary losses.

The intonity advancing on the right side of the street will cover the left side of the house. Per-sonnel on the left will cover the right side.

about newly installed enemy sealing-off posts. As time goes on you

You must continually enter on your situation map any reports

perimeter. You can now easily see where the area occupied by you will obtain a pretty good picture of the development of the inner

Advance in streets enemy will attack at this point. Make your preparations accordingly by increasing observation at this point, relocating reserves, etc. shows the smallest depth. You must assume rather safely that the

Most of the infantry in column advances along the houses on both sides of the street.

the side which provides the most cover. One or two tanks or assault and right along the houses. One squad will follow as reserve on enemy will select that side of the street which offers the best cover. one on the street itself, the other via gardens and backyards. The The third platoon follows as reserve, sealing off and searching the On the main street, one squad will advance in file to the left Two platoons will probably advance together next to each other; The enemy will normally use a reinforced company for each

Since a search of houses requires more time than the advance of the a flare-up of the fight in the rear. Individual officials of the State Security Service are also assigned to the reserve platoon as specialists. both sides to search the houses passed by the lead platoon to prevent in the column will step behind and into houses to prevent losses. When the lead element engages in a fire fight, personnel further back guns will advance with the infantry to provide fire support. lead element, the reserve platoon will dictate the speed of advance. At least one squad of the reserve platoon will be committed or

ree of observation

Truck convoy with infantry.

consuming. the advance of the enemy will be very difficult and, above all, time advance and the unit will regroup. You can see by the above that

The advance will halt at each street intersecting the direction of

Eliminating barricades

162 guns, direct artillery fire. distance by using his superior heavy weapons, i.e., tanks, assault The enemy will attempt to destroy barricades from a great

will be closed off by barbed wire (concertina wire) and soldiers with

The entire area concerned will be surrounded. Routes of access

Clearing large buildings by the occupation forces

to prevent this, the enemy will never attack the barricade frontally but advance to the left and right through the houses with infantry (raiding parties). The barricade will then fall almost by itself.

Where you have so installed your barricades in such a manner

appeals to the "enemy." Searchlights will

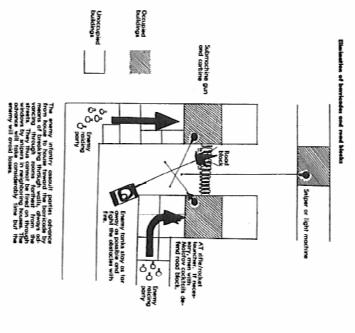
the operation at night, if necessary.

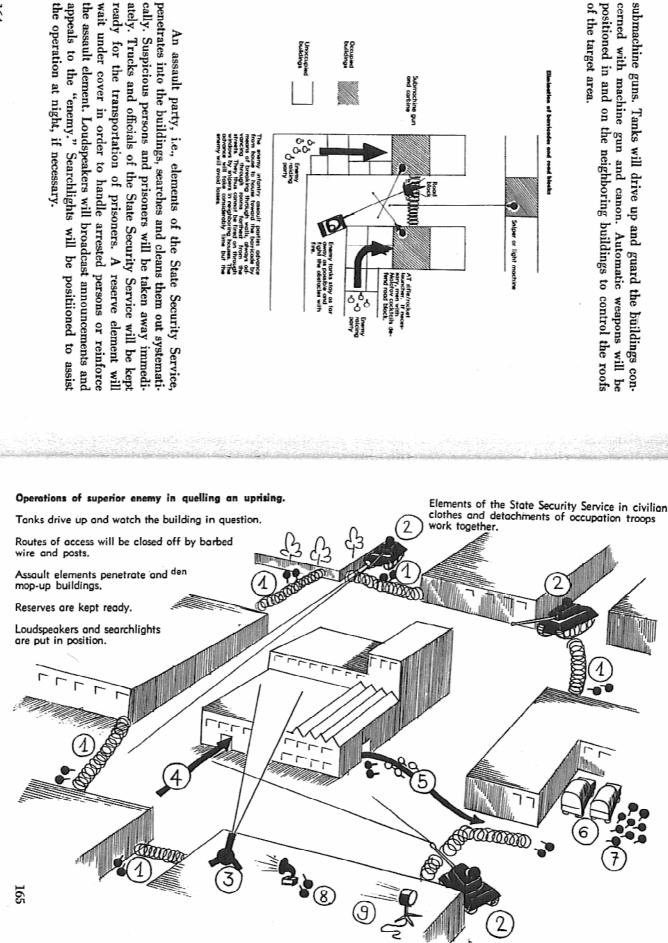
ready for the transportation of prisoners.

wait under cover in order to

nandle arrested

of the target area. cerned with machine gun and canon. Automatic weapons will be submachine guns. Tanks will drive up and guard the buildings conpositioned in and on the neighboring buildings to control the roofs





front of government buildings, party and administration seats, monu-To disperse mass demonstrations of the desperate population in

to fire from closed windows upon troops and police.

b. Keep many streets open on purpose to provide the crowds

Clear the square from only one side, selecting that side from

into the houses but at the same time make it difficult for the escapees

which the least streets lead into the square.

In order to clear the square, the enemy will use primarily tanks,

with avenues of escape.

ahead which facilitates observation-and thus push back the crowd

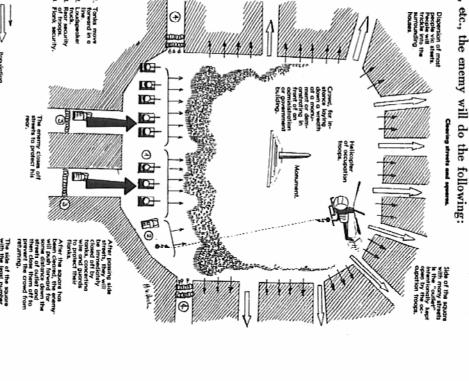
Infantry will be mounted on the vehicles to prevent the crowd

slowly in one line at consistent pace-often with one flank slightly armored personnel carriers or at least trucks. They will advance

from tearing down antennas, tools, flags, etc., from the vehicles or

Clearing an open area by the enemy

ments, etc., the enemy will do the following:



crowd to leave as quickly and unhindered as possible a. Give orders through loudspeaker trucks to have the door Consequently they will: The troops of the occupation power will want the assembled 1. Tanks move forward in a line 2. Loudspeaker truck. Population Occupation power The side of the square with the least number of streets leaving into it is the side of attack.

areas" will be established which will support the occupation troops.

After entry and clearing operations are completed, "restricted

Occupation of a city after uprisings are suppressed

rear in trucks.

from returning and attacking the rear of the clearing elements. movable wire obstacles and guards to prevent portions of the crowd

To take charge of persons arrested and transport them to the

To close off immediately side streets passed by the tanks with

Behind the tanks follow reserve elements at some distance with

trucks. They have the mission:

throw Molotov cocktails at them.

square, thus allowing a considerable portion of the crowd to disperse of the surrounding houses open, but to close the windows facing the of the restricted area (several hundred meters) are these patrols of to offer (read: "the most ruthless" and "trigger happy"). with machine gun mounted on a truck. squad strength. Otherwise, they will consist at least of one platoon Officers leading the patrols are usually the best the enemy has

guarded anyhow, i.e., power companies, arsenals, bridges, etc.

Patrols will be led by officers. Only within the immediate vicinity

defended. Often they will be situated in places which have to be

They are always installed in solid buildings which can be easily

but will be able to withstand attack.

the patrols. They will be few in number so as not to disperse forces,

Strong points will be established in the adjacent areas to support

if possible, or at least on trucks carrying machine guns.

and tanks. Infantry patrols will hide in armored personnel carriers,

Areas adjacent to "restricted areas" will be patrolled by infantry

from the political influence of the population.

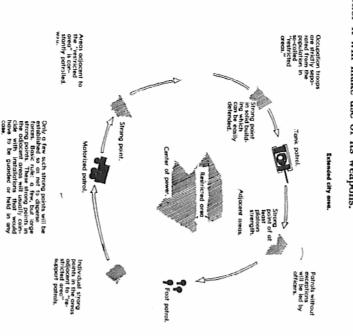
the population. This way the troops can be protected and removed

In these areas the occupation troops will be strictly separated from

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tion and the soldiers and to make sure that the latter are not disarmed presence of women and children. by the population. They will not refrain from firing even in the Patrols are especially dangerous since they will open fire quick-Officers are above all to prevent any contact between the popula-

ly out of fear; at any rate, sooner than a large closed unit. The smaller a patrol and the farther away from the restricted area, the sooner it will make use of its weapons.



will be replaced as soon as possible by barbed wire entanglements. This will conserve personnel and will be even more effective.

Individual guards are always positioned at least 30 meters behind the barbed wire entanglements.

Individual guards along the periphery of the "restricted area"

hind the barbed wire entanglement to prevent them from talking to the population. If they have to yell to speak with the people they will soon stop. Even more so since comrades and superiors may be able to listen to what is being said. As a result guards are automatically removed from the political influence and distraction of the population. Thus the ideological gap is once more guaranteed.

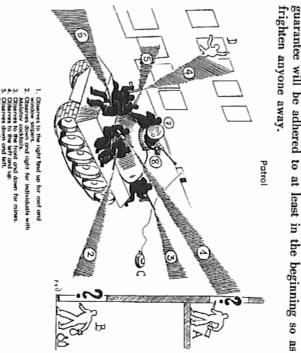
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Normally a sign will warn against trespassing beyond the barbed wire entanglement. Anyone attempting to cross the line will be fired upon ruthlessly and without warning.

Disarmament

A certain cut-off date will be set for turning over weapons, ammunition, explosives, and hand grenades; until then people are assured of not being punished if they turn over these weapons. This guarantee will be adhered to at least in the beginning so as not to frighten anyone away.

Patrol



7. Petrol leader, usually on officer, works toform with the tank commonder in the
8. Trank commonder means the AA gun and
A Roof work motion which
A Roof with Molitory color tolls.
C. Mines.
D. Circious incluidable.
Any open window or open door will be fired
Any open window or open door will be fired
Any open window or open door will be fired
Any open window or open door will be fired
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D. Circious incluidable.
Any open window or working and
Any open window or working
Any open will be fired
Any open window or working
Any o

you cannot escape his net and had better die fighting.

After the deadline, raids coupled with house searches and street checks will be conducted.

will gladly make use of the "black lists." You see once again that

vantage of this. About ten minutes later, the enemy will begin to caught in a street check. If you carry a pistol, explosives, hand been blocked off, general confusion will reign; you must take admust act quickly. During the first few minutes after the street has grenade, underground newspaper, or leaflets on your person, you tents are searched. There are many ways to dispose of incriminating material when

sudden and pedestrians are searched for weapons. Vehicles and con-

During a street check, certain streets are closed off all of a

carry it any longer. Stand next to it fighting boredom for a while a tool box put it down on the ground as if you were too lazy to caught as "harmless pedestrians" and who now discreetly watch the since the enemy has previously sent in agents and informers of the State Security Service into the area who allowed themselves to be If you carry the material in a briefcase, a small suitcase or in

the incriminating material. Your task will be even more complicated

formation (rows, columns of two) to be able to guard them better. collect all pedestrians "caught in the net" and line them up in a

Once part of the formation, you will hardly be able to dispose of

to prevent you from taking counter measures such as organizing at dawn. The enemy will conduct this operation as quickly as possible

resistance, hiding out, escaping, etc.

House-to-house search

conduct a reconnaissance to determine good routes of approach, clothes (official of the State Security Service, military, etc.) will

On the evening before or during the night, a scout in civilian

roadblocks needed, number of personnel required.

Approach, encirclement and blocking off the area will be done

can by ignoring their actions, or by contributing in attempts to

trying to hide objects, it is your duty to help them as much as you

Search of a block of houses distract attention from them.

"There! Someone is doing gymnastics up there! Now he is gone!" instance he can look excitedly at a roof, then point at it and call out: companied by a friend he can help you by creating a diversion. For and then attempt to walk away as if you forgot it. If you are ac-In the confusion you will move away from the case in order "to be

stand around you to give you cover and attempt to direct the atten-Sit down on the curb near the hole. Several friends may be able to lets, single newspapers, can be disposed of in the following manner. able to see better." Smaller objects such as pistols, hand grenades, bundles of leaf-

tion of others elsewhere. Slide the incriminating object into the Pull out a package of cigarettes and light one. Put the lighter into A garden fence is also very good. Lean against it as if bored

the bag in which you have the material. When you remove your

Buildings stending alone can be easily blocked off. With row houses it is more difficult. Several houses to both sides have to be closed off also. The enemy conducts reconnoissance one evening before or during the House search party.

Rapidly installed barriers (con-certing wire save personnel and efficiently block off the area. Approach, encirclement and blocking take place at down. The search begins at daylight.

(early shift). Whenever possible, movable barriers (concertina wire) will be The house search begins at daylight before people go to work

difficulties. Row houses, however, are more complicated. Here he Buildings standing alone (villas, etc.) do not offer any particular

enemy provides security for his search elements by using barriers. going of persons from one side to the other. At the same time the used to conserve personnel. The barrier is to prevent a coming and

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have rigged a trap.

here friends may be able to help you by providing cover. your back and let it slide into the garden through the fence. Even hand withdraw the object at the same time, hold your hands behind

in the case of weapons. Let at least three days go by. The enemy may

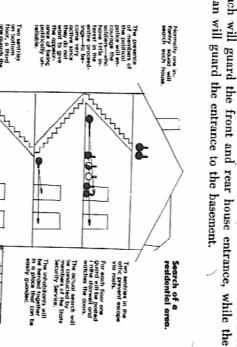
If you are an innocent bystander and notice that people are

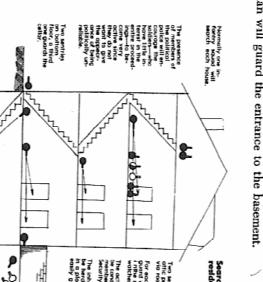
Attempt later on to recover the object thrown away-especially

sewer.

companied by one or two members of the State Security Service. Two has at the same time to close off several buildings on both sides of the "target." Normally, an infantry squad of ten to twelve men will be ac-

each will guard the front and rear house entrance, while the third via roofs. One guard will be posted in the stairwell on each floor; sentries will be stationed immediately in the attic to prevent escapes man will guard the entrance to the basement. he will watch the doors. Three men will be on the bottom floor. One





Member of occupation troops.

Inhabitants. Official of State Security Service.

172render good services in various respects. of time. In this case the specialists of the State Security Service wil opened will be broken open. The systematic search requires a lot turn to have their apartments searched. Doors which cannot be janitor must indicate if all are present, who is missing and who does which can be easily guarded (yard, corner of wall). The owner or

As a rule, all inhabitants will be herded together in a place

Then the inhabitants are called up individually when it is their

not belong among the inhabitants.

yards will be probed. sons), beds, etc. In addition, they will check the floors to see if they have been tampered with. pipes (suitable weapons cache), chimneys (hiding places for perthe various types of toilets, closets, suitcases, boxes, stoves, stove to run the risk of being considered politically unreliable. the presence of the representatives of the regime if he does not want the whole operation, is forced to greatest activity and harshness by inhabitants. Heaps of rubble, waste, wood or coal piles in basements and The individual soldier, on the inside entirely disinterested in The following will be searched carefully: small water tanks of

cal police will have a paralyzing and intimidating effect upon the

The presence alone of the hated and feared organ of the politi-

Closing Remarks

If two enemies fight each other to the last-and this is always

guerrilla warfare and civilian resistance will inevitably break out in the case when an ideology is involved (religion is part of it)-

even to speak about it-in the old and yet very up-to-date saying: even if they are too shy and sober in everyday life to admit or "Death rather than slavery!"

The Author

female in particular believe in the innermost part of their hearts-

We must and will win this battle since each Swiss male and

Bern, March 17, 1958

civilians. It will be conducted under the fear of deportation, of execu-

The last, and admittedly, most cruel battle will be fought by

tion, and concentration camps.

strength of the heart.

warfare makes a mistake since he does not take into consideration the

The military expert who undervalues or even disregards guerrilla

the final phase.